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Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 10, 1926

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREMIER BROWNLEE REVIEWS FIVE YEARS' RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT	1
THE GENEROSITY OF SANTA CLAUS MCGILLIVRAY	2
EDITORIAL	3
HOW WOMEN OF ALBERTA WILL FACE ELECTION ISSUES	4
GREATEST HOME DUTY OF ALBERTA FARM WOMEN ON JUNE 28	5
WHAT J. T. SHAW THOUGHT OF U. F. A. GOVT. LAST OCTOBER	7
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF U. F. A. IN 1921	8
J. B. EVANS CANDIDATE OF U. F. A. FOR ATHABASCA	8
PARTY PROMISES VERSUS U. F. A. PERFORMANCE	9
HOW THE GOVT. HAS HANDLED LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN PROBLEM	9
SPARKS NOMINATED U. F. A. CANDIDATE FOR WETASKIWIN	10
UNREMITTING EFFORT UNTIL END OF CAMPAIGN IS SLOGAN	15
STRINGAM CHOSEN AT CARDSTON AMID ENTHUSIASM	15
PROUDFOOT CHOSEN U. F. A. CANDIDATE FOR ACADIA	16
DIDSBUY NOMINATES A. B. CLAYPOOL FOR RE-ELECTION	16
BUCKLEY RE-NOMINATED FOR GLEICHEN	17
TOUGHEST FIVE YEARS' JOB THAT ANY PUBLIC MEN EVER TACKLED	17
NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE	18
EVERY POOL MEMBER NOTIFIED OF AMOUNT TO HIS CREDIT	18
ADVERSE EFFECT ON PRICES OF EXTRAVAGANT CROP ESTIMATES	18
FINE U. F. A. SPIRIT SHOWN AT STETTLER, SANDERS RE-NOMINATED	19
POLITICS AND POOLS	19
CALGARY LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE IN ERROR ON ALL POINTS	20
ALL PARTS OF CYPRESS CONSTITUENCY REPRESENTED AT CONVENTION	20
SHIELD RE-NOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY U.F.A. CANDIDATE, MACLEOD	21
"GRAFT FOLLOWS IN WAKE OF PARTY SYSTEM"—J. T. SHAW	22

EDITORIAL

SHAW OPPOSES "THE BEST GOVERNMENT ALBERTA EVER HAD"

During the Federal election campaign last October, Mr. Moore informs us in a letter published on another page, Captain Shaw described the U. F. A. Government as the best Government Alberta ever had. This is confirmed by other farmers who heard Mr. Shaw speak.

On his own showing, therefore, the new leader of the old Liberal party is now engaged in a campaign against "the best Government Alberta ever had".

Does Captain Shaw, as a confessed novice in Provincial affairs, modestly imagine that with the help of the old Liberal stalwarts who plunged the Province into a financial morass from which the U. F. A. Government has already largely extricated it, he can improve upon "the best Government Alberta ever had."

* * *

The Calgary Herald says the U. F. A. does not represent all the farmers because all the farmers are not yet members of the U. F. A., and it gives the total membership of the Association as 17,000. If the Herald will state how many paid-up members there are in the Conservative party in Alberta it will be able to prove quite successfully how representative, according to its own logic, that party is of the people. On the basis of its membership, as Mr. Irvine points out, the Conservative party is entitled to about one-third of one representative in the Legislature.

* * *

Two flying columns of city men with political aspirations, have left the cities of Edmonton and Calgary to proffer advice to rural voters as to how they should vote on election day. From Edmonton alone more than twenty Liberal and Conservative missionaries have been sent out to persuade the farmers that no Farmers' Government can in the nature of things display business capacity, even in the face of conclusive evidence to the contrary. Approximately a similar number have sallied forth from Calgary.

* * *

THE QUESTION OF STABILITY

One of the essentials in a political leader who aspires to responsible public office is stability of principles. A public

man who in October appears as an uncompromising opponent of the party system, and seven months later (without thinking it worth while to explain his change of front), is as vehemently upholding the party system, would appear to be lacking in one of the essentials of sound leadership.

* * *

Many of our members, particularly in northern Alberta, have relatives living in the city of Edmonton. The election organization which has been formed by a body of influential citizens of Edmonton, to ensure the election of Hon. J. F. Lymburn, the new Attorney-General, requests such members in the country to send in lists of their Edmonton friends and relatives who might be interested in the election of a candidate freed from party ties, to Col. W. E. Macfarlane, J. F. Lymburn Committee Rooms, 10079 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, and also to write to these friends and relatives direct.

* * *

AN OPPONENT'S TRIBUTE

The Edmonton Journal, which is a party newspaper opposed to the citizens' candidate in Edmonton, J. F. Lymburn, published the following very fair comment on Mr. Lymburn's recent appointment, voicing the opinion of the general body of Edmonton citizens:

"Whether his tenure of the post proves to be a long or a short one, there is no question of Mr. Lymburn's qualifications for the Attorney-Generalship. If he is able to secure a seat in the Legislature and the present Government remains in office, he will bring much strength to it. For a decade and a half he has practised his profession in this city and he has won a large measure of respect and confidence from all who have come into contact with him. The Premier is fortunate in securing the services of a man so well equipped as is Mr. Lymburn, from the point of view both of character and of ability, for the duties that he is assuming.

* * *

The Calgary Albertan is engaged in a somewhat painful effort to prove an alibi for the old Liberal party machine still in control of the Alberta Liberal party, by calling attention from day to day to the fact that the party now has a new leader who, it would seem to the Albertan, should not be expected to defend the party's record.

But the party which Mr. Shaw is leading is the same Liberal party that plunged Alberta into the financial morass from which the U. F. A. has rescued it—the party of extravagance, of the E. D. and B. C. railway scandals, and of the Athabasca election. Why has the Liberal party obtained a new leader who has never been a Liberal? There is one reason, and one reason only. The party is afraid to discuss its record, and is hiding behind the bold front of a new leader who has not been associated with the Liberal past.

The Liberal party of today (the party of which J. T. Shaw has become the leader and which according to some of his friends he has undertaken to "purify") is unchanged, and even Mr. Shaw cannot change it.

* * *

A few days ago the new Liberal leader appeared on the same platform as Joseph Dechene, the chief lieutenant of C. W. Cross in the Athabasca by-election—this time to give his blessing to Mr. Dechene as the Liberal candidate. How can Mr. Shaw change the character of the party, when he is dependent for support, and in fact accepts the patronizing praise of those seasoned old-fashioned Liberals who are wedded to the old methods?

* * *

The East Calgary U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association is the first Federal association to contribute to the U. F. A. election fund. A donation of \$100 was received from this association a few days ago.

We wish to renew the appeal to individual members of the U. F. A., to District Associations and to Constituency Associations, to contribute to the extent of their power to the Trust Fund which has been opened at Central Office to provide for the financing of the election activities.

How the Women of Alberta Will Face the Issues in the General Election

**"Balancing the Budget" Problem Which Every Farm Woman Understands From Experience in the Home—
How the U. F. A. Government, in Spite of Inherited Financial Burdens, Has Fostered the Services
Which Make for Health and for Better Educational Opportunities**

By Mrs. R. B. GUNN, President U. F. W. A.

The closing lines of the first chapter of the U.F.A. Government are being written in the history of Alberta. On the 28th of this month the title of the next chapter will be chosen by the electors, and its content will be determined.

Let us turn the records of the past four years and glean the salient features.

WOMEN KNOW WHAT BALANCING THE BUDGET MEANS

A woman's interest might be attracted to the fact that, beginning under the handicap of a serious financial burden, the chapter closes with a balanced budget. Those of us who have struggled for a number of years with a farm budget which, in spite of our utmost endeavor, refused to present a balanced appearance, but continued to indicate a depressing discrepancy between income and outgo, know just how disheartening an effect this condition of affairs can have on the hearts and minds of the household. No matter how comfortable our homes may be, no matter how many conveniences we may enjoy, if these are not paid for, if bank indebtedness, farm mortgages or unpaid grocery bills face us like grinning spectres at a feast, there can be no freedom from worry, no light-hearted endeavor, no joyous enterprise.

In just the same manner when clouds of financial difficulty hang over the people of a Province, when year by year finances present an increasing array of figures on the wrong side of the treasurer's report, there must be inevitably the same reaction of depression, discouragement and lack of enterprise.

SURPLUS PRECURSOR OF HAPPIER MENTAL ATTITUDE

Therefore, when the U.F.A. Government year by year reduced the deficit it could not but prove an encouraging factor in the life of the Province, and the announcement of a substantial surplus at the last session was but the precursor of a happier mental attitude, of increasing confidence, of optimism, expansion and initiative. So that today our people are looking to the future to consolidate the gains of the past four years, and with the prospect as indicated in the budget speech of the Provincial Treasurer, of steadily improving finances in the next year, there is every reason for our people to conclude that the Government responsible for the record of the past few years is the one to whom should be entrusted the task of providing the material which shall comprise the history of governmental records for the next term of years.

REAL PROGRESS IN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Turning to the Department of Public Health, we find that every effort has been made to conserve the health of the people and promote physical efficiency. Especially to those living in outlying districts, have facilities been provided

In the following article Mrs. Gunn traces the salient features of the record of the U. F. A. Government in the administration of the public services that most closely touch the interests of the home. She outlines the progressive policies in Health and Education which have been followed in spite of the heavy handicap of an inherited burden of debt which necessitated the most rigid economy in order that the Provincial budget might be balanced. The efficiency and the extensiveness of these services have been notably improved in the face of difficulties which might well have seemed insurmountable.

Mrs. Gunn shows, that in contrast with the election-time promises of the political parties which seek to break the unity of the farmers' ranks and so weaken the power of the democratic force which they have built up, the U. F. A. Government has a record of real achievement. The present month will prove, not a testing time of the principles of unity and co-operation for which the U. F. A. has always stood, since it is by the guidance of these principles that progress towards the sun-topped mountains of a great society can alone be made. The election, however, will prove a testing time of the capacity of the people themselves for sustained effort and for the assumption of complete responsibility for the management of their own political affairs. The loyalty, sincerity and interest of the farm women will largely determine the future of Alberta citizenship.

for better health conditions. One phase of this Department's activities has been



MRS. R. B. GUNN

directed to the prevention of infectious diseases through immigration. Especially in foreign districts the need for this work appeared to be great, and has been carried out with gratifying results. The provision of a health inspector, speaking their own language, familiar with their ways, and belonging to their own people, has won the confidence of these people, and is an innovation of splendid practical benefit to these new Canadians.

BOYS AND GIRLS GREATEST ASSET

The Government has consistently kept in mind that the boys and girls growing up in Alberta are, from the standpoint of the Province, an asset taking priority over resources of forest, field and mine. To that end the grants to mothers with dependent children have increased from year to year.

The Mothers' Allowance Act was further amended at the last session to include mothers with small children whose husbands were totally incapacitated and bed-ridden.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT NURSES

The work of the district nurses in outlying areas where no physician is available is of inestimable benefit to the people in the respective districts. These nurses visit schools, call on parents, hold child welfare clinics, and prenatal clinics. They are especially trained in mid-wifery, and are competent to meet any emergency. In addition to district nurses there are the public health nurses maintained on a fifty per cent. basis by the municipal area in which they reside and the Provincial Department of Health.

In general, the public health has received consistent, conscientious thought and effort. Much curative and preventive work has been carried out through clinics at Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat, together with the travelling clinics sent out from this centre.

Through institutional care the insane and feeble-minded have been provided for in mental hospitals maintained for that purpose. The Minister of Health has taken a keen interest in problems presented by these people, and his New Year's message to the people of Alberta has received widespread attention and favorable comment from other Provinces of the Dominion.

FURTHER PROTECTION OF WIFE'S INTEREST

The Dower Act was amended at the last session to further protect a wife's interest, by adding the words, "and shall include every mortgage by deposit of certificate of title, or other mortgage not requiring the execution of any document."

In addition, by amendment the homestead vested in the wife for life upon the

death of her husband, shall include the personal property of the deceased husband declared in the Exemptions Act to be free from seizure, and shall include the right to the use of this property.

"GRADE EIGHT FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL"

Looking over the educational history of the Province it would appear that the idea firmly rooted in the minds of the Government was that a public school education must be made available to every boy and girl in the Province. In fact the slogan of "Grade VIII. for every boy and girl," continuously stressed by the Minister of Education, has done much to concentrate public opinion on the necessity for this level of education as a pre-requisite for our children. To that end, every effort has been made to keep open little rural schools in districts of low assessed valuation. At the last session, under the School Act Amendment Act, 1926, additional grants for this purpose are provided which may be paid direct to the district or to the teacher, at the discretion of the Minister.

A very welcome amendment to the

Education Act is that giving to the Minister power to print and publish school books, and also to purchase school books and books for school libraries, and to supply these to districts and teachers. The records indicate that year by year a larger percentage of children attend school for a longer period, with a corresponding raising of the level of education.

We might continue a perusal of all the departments of administration and find that the Government has carried out consistently a policy of careful, thoughtful, businesslike, and withal a constructive administration.

WHAT OF OUR OWN RECORD?

So much for Governmental records. How about our own?

In our political activity we have assumed individual responsibility, through democratic organization. The strength or the weakness of our position is not dependent on any outside influence or activity, but will be determined by the measure of loyalty, sincerity and interest of our membership.

The citizenship structure of a Prov-

ince is not built upon the old party system of pre-election enthusiasm, but can be perfected only by the conscious contribution of men and women engrossed in problems of common concern, from month to month and year to year. This quiet, continuous participation in the duties of citizenship is incompatible with the din and clamor of accepted party pre-election campaigns, and is an eminently satisfactory form of immunization from the infection of virulent denunciations and inflammatory election charges and irresponsible promises.

This month, therefore, will prove a testing time, not of the principles underlying our political activities, nor of the vision which inspired them, but of the measure of responsibility assumed by the individuals themselves.

HOW WILL THIS PAGE OF HISTORY BE WRITTEN?

What will the verdict be?

Will the history of political achievement in Alberta be written as that of a runner striving hotly towards a trivial goal, or will it be that of a traveller traversing the hills and valleys towards the distant sun-topped mountains?

Greatest Home Duty of Alberta Farm Women on June 28 Is to Set Day Aside for the Duties of Citizenship

Farm Woman Who Values the Franchise Should Let Nothing Interfere With Duty of Going to Polls to Register Her Own Vote and See That Her Neighbors Do Likewise

By the U. F. W. Executive Committee

The Provincial Election date has been set for June 28th. When we looked it up on the calendar, we found it was on Monday, and our first thought was, it's on wash-day, which proves conclusively that there is sex in politics, or a woman's view at least, for we are sure that no man would have thought of that.

POLITICS AND HOME ACTIVITIES

It is quite natural, however, for a woman to associate politics with her home activities, as it has been those very activities which have stimulated her interest in the affairs of Government, which affect directly and indirectly her home, and the happiness of loved ones in that home, for whom she is responsible.

It is also but another natural step further for her to urge legislation for those who have no one to adequately care for them, and who need protection.

Then, too, it is also natural for her to want to help clean house for any Government, if it needs it, as it is for her to wash and clean up her own home.

Education, taxation, health and sanitation, social and economic reforms, all are problems in which she is vitally interested.

The time has long gone by when we have to urge our farm women in Alberta to take an interest in these matters. It is equally true that the most of our women realize keenly their responsibility as citizens, and do not have to be urged to use their powers thereof by the exercise of the franchise. They also realize that in so doing they are performing

another essential duty—training their sons and daughters in the practical duties of citizenship—since how can they expect them to be good citizens if they are not good citizens themselves?

SET DAY ASIDE FOR CITIZENSHIP

The point, therefore, that we wish to emphasize is this: That the greatest home duty that the farm woman of Alberta can do on Monday, June 28th, is to set that day aside as her citizenship day and let nothing interfere with her getting to the polls to register her own vote and to see that all her neighbors do likewise.

Don't plan to wash on that day, or bake bread, or any one of the hundreds of things which can wait until some other day just as well, if it is to keep you from the polls or doing your full duty.

We have many good U. F. W. A. women who, for some reason, are ineligible to vote. They can render valuable service, however, in seeing that those who are eligible do vote—personal work, such as using the phone, arranging for cars, etc.

WORK TO DO BEFORE ELECTION

There is also work to do before election. We must expect the enemy to sow tares in our wheat. Get accurate information, therefore, from our own speakers, our own official organ, "The U. F. A.," or write the Publicity Committee at Central Office for information, with which to confute statements that

are inaccurate and detrimental to our cause.

We must do everything humanly possible to see that our U. F. A. Government, for which our organization is responsible, is returned to power. Five years ago we started something new and wonderful in democracy—the functioning of our powers of citizenship through our economic group organization.

This election means, therefore, a great deal more to us than to the one voting with either of the old parties. It will be a demonstration to ourselves and to the world whether or not we did a wise thing five years ago, and whether our principles are fixed enough, and our determination strong enough, to carry on the system we then inaugurated.

True democratic movements are necessarily of slow growth. Although we can point with pride to what has been accomplished, five years is not a sufficiently reasonable time to show great development along any line, industrial or economic.

DUTY TO OUR ORGANIZATION

We owe it then to our organization—the greatest farm organization in the world—and to our leaders in that movement; to our Provincial Government, which is sympathetic to our needs, and to the heads of that Government; to the men whom we have sent to Ottawa to represent us there, that we give them our fullest support by returning our Provincial U. F. A. Government, and re-turning it with added strength.

(Continued on page 25)

Not in Interests of Farmers that the Daily Press Uses Every Wile of Partyism Against the Farmers' Government

Calgary Herald Makes Novel Attempt to Confuse the Rural Electorate—Why the Liberal Party Press Has Been Hysterical Since 1921—McGillivray Loses Only Plank in His Platform—The Story of Joseph and His Brethren

By WILLIAM IRVINE

The Provincial election campaign is gradually developing into a real struggle. And like most other struggles in which people are engaged, truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, are so mixed that in the turmoil the bewildered citizen scarcely knows which is which. Moreover, our political warfare resembles international strife at least in its propaganda. As in war time, so during elections, there is scarcely a statement in the party press, having to do with Provincial affairs, that can be relied upon.

HAVE LEARNED TO DISREGARD PARTY PROPAGANDA

Editors of the daily press with an ingeniousness which would better befit a nobler purpose, use every wile and trick known to partyism in a monster effort to stampede the public. Fortunately for Labor and the U.F.A., they have learned by a long experience to disregard the propaganda of the daily press.

The Liberal press of the Province has been hysterical ever since 1921. A glance at the public accounts of the Province may help to explain in part this attitude.

campaign of misrepresentation against the present Government.

The Conservative press, on the other hand, join with the Liberal press in an effort to kill the U.F.A., because the U.F.A. has been the only real challenge which partyism ever had, and, of course, partyism is the end for which the daily press exists, and also in a large way the means of its existence.

NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

One conclusion is absolutely certain, and that is that it is not in the interests of agriculture nor of the farmers that the daily press desires to kill the Farmers' Government, nor indeed is it the interests of the Province at large that is on the conscience of those who control the press of our Provincial dailies. It is in their own interests and in that of the parties which control them that they rave so hysterically. These newspaper editors are not saying what the people think, they are saying that which they want the people to think in the hopes that if they say it often enough the people will think it. And if the people

sentation for Grits and Tories? If so, then on the basis of Tory and Grit membership there would be about one-third of one member allowed for Tories and one-third of one for Liberals in the next Legislature. The Tories had their correct quota in the last House, on the Herald's own basis.

Take away the editors and what a sorry plight the old parties would be in; take away the old parties and scarcely an editor now on the job would survive. No wonder that these, brought together for mutual class protection, wish to kill the U.F.A. We don't object to their wish, of course, but we are going to prevent them from carrying it out.

"DEMOCRACY" AND "CLASS LEGISLATION"

The differences between the newspaper owners' class and the farmers' class are very marked. One is that there are about half-a-dozen daily newspaper owners all told and about 60,000 farmers. According to the editors, if the people of the Province obey the half-a-dozen ink slingers, then that is democracy, but if the 60,000 farmers should gain a greater influence than six editors, that would be class legislation.

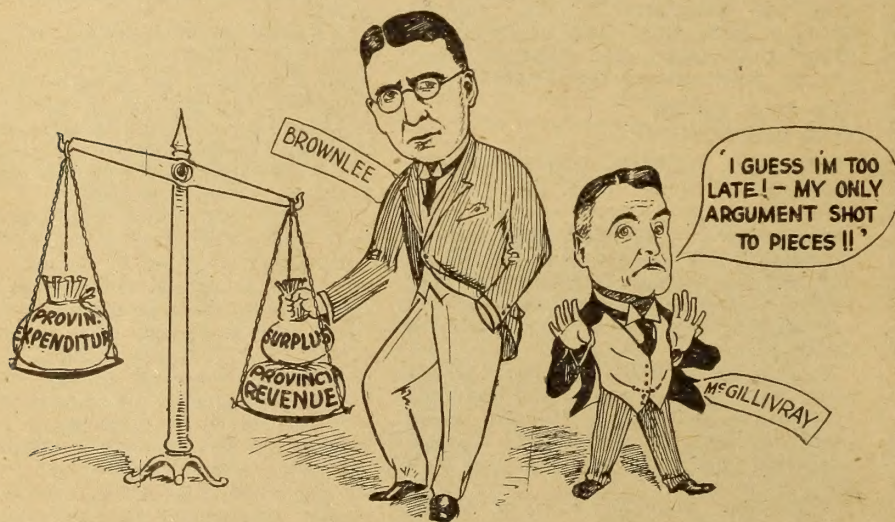
The leaders of the two old parties agree with their editors of course in these matters. The Calgary Herald and the Edmonton Journal are supporting Mr. McGillivray, while the Morning Albertan and the Edmonton Bulletin support Mr. Shaw. The Calgary Herald reports Dr. Stanley to the effect that Mr. McGillivray is going to be the next premier. And the Morning Albertan assures the public that Mr. Shaw is going to lead the next Government. There is just as much truth in these statements as is to be found in most of these papers' political judgments. But while McGillivray and Shaw are both going to be premier, Brownlee is premier.

McGILLIVRAY NOW SORRY LOOKING LEADER

Mr. McGillivray is a sorry looking leader these days. His task is the most difficult of all. His task is to lead himself, for he is the whole Conservative party, Mr. Bennett being in Ottawa. And to lead one's self is always more difficult than to lead others. To make things worse the great achievement which Mr. McGillivray forsook his lucrative practice to perform for a long suffering people has been achieved. This balancing of the budget left Mr. McGillivray like a little boy in a foot race, who being so far behind never got a glimpse of his competitors, and so believed that he was first.

SURPRISE SON OF LIBERALISM'S OLD AGE

Mr. Joseph Shaw, like his far-famed namesake, has had a dream and is re-



"Mr. McGillivray is a sorry looking leader these days."

Compare the amount spent in printing and advertising by the Liberal Government, especially during election years, with that spent by the U.F.A. Government, and it will be seen that some of these papers may have a direct and not inconsiderable financial reason for their wailing. The advertising bill of the Province dropped from over \$84,000.00 in 1921 to \$25,000 in 1925, while the printing bill was reduced by the U.F.A. Government from \$348,502.84 in the last year of the Liberal regime, to \$192,803.18. This one fact has no doubt helped to enthuse the Liberal party press in its

ever again think what the daily newspaper proprietors want, it will be a good thing for the editors and a very bad thing for the people.

WILL SAME BASIS SATISFY GRITS AND TORIES?

The Calgary Herald, in a novel effort to confuse the rural electorate, recently argued in an editorial that the U.F.A., with only 17,000 membership, had an undue representation in the Legislature. The Herald was satisfied to give the U.F.A. its quota of representation on the basis of its membership. But will the Herald be satisfied with the same repre-

JUNE 29TH, 1926

Most of Candidates of U.F.A. Have Now Been Nominated

End of Present Week Will See U. F. A. Candidates in the Field in 45 Constituencies

As this issue goes to press, U. F. A. nominations have been made in 38 constituencies, and seven conventions are still to be held. Hon. Alex. Ross is a candidate of the Labor party in Calgary, and Hon. J. F. Lymburn, the new Attorney-General, is a candidate in Edmonton. The U. F. A. candidates to date are as follows:

Acadia—Lorne Proudfoot.
Athabasca—J. B. Evans.
Beaver River—J. A. Delisle.
Bow Valley—Ben S. Plumer.
Camrose—Hon. V. W. Smith.
Cardston—G. L. Stringam.
Claresholm—Gordon Walker.
Cochrane—Alex. Moore.
Coronation—G. N. Johnston.
Cypress—Hon. P. Baker.
Didsbury—A. B. Claypool.
Empress W. C. Smith.
Gleichen—J. C. Buckley.
Hand Hills—Gordon A. Forster.
Innisfail—Donald Cameron.
Lacombe—Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlbry.
Lac Ste. Anne—M. C. McKeen.
Leduc—D. C. Breton.
Little Bow—O. L. McPherson.
Macleod—W. H. Shield.
Nanton—D. H. Galbraith.
Okotoks—Hon. George Hoadley.
Olds—N. S. Smith.
Pincher Creek—E. G. Cook.
Ponoka—Hon. J. E. Brownlee.
Red Deer—G. W. Smith.
Ribstone—W. G. Farquharson.
St. Albert—L. Normandeau.
Sedgewick—A. G. Andrews.
Stettler—A. L. Sanders.
Stony Plain—W. M. Washburn.
Sturgeon—S. A. Carson.
Taber—L. Peterson.
Vegreville—A. M. Matheson.
Victoria—R. Hennig.
Warner—M. J. Connor.
Wetaskiwin—E. E. Sparks.
Whitford—G. Mihalcheon.
Results of the following conventions are not available as we go to press: High River (June 10); Wainwright (June 10).
Other convention dates announced are:
Peace River—June 11, at Peace River.
Pembina—June 11, at Barrhead.
St. Paul—June 11, at Bonnyville.
Vermilion—June 11, at Mannville.
Alexandra—June 12, at Kitscoty.

VALLIE LOCAL FORMED

Vallie Local, in the St. Lina district, was organized recently by Louis T. Magnant. The officers elected are J. R. Laplante and Geo. P. Magnant.

WHAT J. T. SHAW THOUGHT OF THE U.F.A. GOVERNMENT BEFORE HE WAS OFFERED LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Editor, "The U. F. A.":

I recall the words of J. T. Shaw during the campaign of 1925, to the effect that he did not wish to take any credit to himself for the election of the U. F. A. Government, nor yet the reflected glory of their achievement, but in his opinion it was "the best administration the Province ever had." I am sure Mr. R. L. Bracken of Big Prairie will substantiate the above; also many others who listened to Mr. Shaw during October campaign.

ALEX. MOORE.

Cochrane, Alta.

[Mr. Moore is a voter in the Federal Constituency of West Calgary, where Mr. Shaw sought the farmers' support as an Independent last October. In the belief that Mr. Shaw would continue a courageous fight against the evils of partyism, many farmers supported him in the Federal election. In West Calgary the farmers express keen regret that Mr. Shaw has quit.—Editor.]



"The brethren of Joseph of Calgary will be more successful than the brethren of Joseph of Genesis."

ported to have told it to his brethren in the northland with great approval. There is more than a mere similitude between Jacob's Joseph and the Albertan's Liberal Joseph. It is well known that Joseph of Genesis was especially beloved because he was the son of Jacob's old age—a surprise son, so to speak. In like manner, Joseph of Calgary is the child of the Liberal party in its old age, and especially beloved by the father of the new Liberalism, because until Joseph's appearance he had given up hopes of becoming the father of anything else but Liberalism. At last Joseph came, and while he was much beloved by the father of Liberalism, he was for that very reason much hated by his brethren, and one of them to wit—Edward Ryan—voiced his disapproval, and with a few others Edward plans to destroy Joseph. Here again the Biblical story becomes a true prophecy.

But this is not all. The prophecy grows more accurate as we proceed. Joseph of Genesis had a dream of seven lean years, a dream in which his brethren forced by the leanness of the years came to him for assistance, and bowed themselves before him. In like manner, the Liberal party, with only five lean years so far, came and bowed itself to the modern Joseph.

KNEW HIM BY COAT OF MANY COLORS

Then the striking resemblance between the two Josephs proceeds. When the brethren of Joseph of Genesis saw him coming, they knew him from afar by his coat of many colors, and so also Joseph of Calgary may be distinguished by his brethren by a similar coat. At this point, however, the prophecy ends abruptly. The brethren of the Joseph of Calgary will be more successful than the brethren of Joseph of Genesis. When they dump Joseph of Calgary into the pit on June 28, it will be a pit of oblivion, and they will return bearing his coat to be kept in the archives of

the New Liberalism as a memory and a warning.

FROM 12 MEMBERS TO 92

In sending a remittance for dues to Central Office, S. P. Hunter, secretary of Mountain Peak Local, writes: "This brings our paid up membership to 92, with some more still to come—an increase of 80 members over last year. We are holding good meetings."

STRAWBERRY LOCAL ORGANIZED

Strawberry Local, recently organized in Telfordville district, has 36 paid-up members. D. C. Breton and A. Lottidge, of Telfordville, assisted at the organization meeting.

ETZIKOM OFFICERS ELECTED

Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Fay Jackson were elected president and secretary of the new Etzikom U. F. W. A. Local. Mrs. Winifred Baker was the organizer.

\$55 FROM PLAY AND DANCE

Doondale U. F. W. A. Local netted \$55 from a play and dance held recently, including \$15 from the raffle of a quilt.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF U. F. A. IN 1921 AND CORRESPONDING ACTION OF U. F. A. GOVERNMENT

1. Proportional Representation of all classes; Representation of all classes of the community in the Legislature according to their numerical strength. This to be brought about through proportional representation, and a preferential ballot in single member Constituencies.

Preferential ballot has been introduced and will be in general use in this election.

* * *

2. Direct Legislation and Recall; We endorse the principle of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Principle is endorsed with the modification that the Direct Legislation Act has been amended to give the Government the privilege of submitting alternatives to any legislation proposed.

* * *

3. Adequate Notice of Elections; That thirty days' public notice be given before the issuing of the writ for any Provincial election.

Unnecessary, since present Government has been in office its full term, and public has been fully aware for months that an election must be held before July 18, when term expires. Term between issuance of writ and election has been extended ten days.

* * *

4. Freedom of Members and Stability in Government; That no Government be considered defeated except by a direct vote of want of confidence.

This principle was adopted by the Legislature in 1922.

* * *

5. Economy in Administration; Administration of the affairs of the Province consistent with the greatest measure of economy, that is consistent without impairing efficiency of services.

Saving annually of \$1,179,000 in the administration costs of the Government has been effected without impairing efficiency of services.

* * *

6. Abolition of Patronage; Abolition of the patronage system in the conduct of all Provincial business.

Appointments to Government services have been and are being made on merit alone, without regard to politics.

* * *

7. Highways Commission; That a Highways Commission be created whose function it shall be to supervise and control all Provincial road work and expenditures for that purpose, which Commission shall supplant the present method of party control and patronage.

Highways Commission is now functioning, to the extent of passing upon classification of all roads to be constructed, with the responsible Minister passing on expenditures.

* * *

8. Education; To provide as far as possible equal opportunities for all the children of all the people by gradually extending and improving educational facilities.

Appropriations for education in 1926 exceed 1921 by over \$100,000, and 1920 by over \$600,000. Weaker school districts assisted by loans to extent of \$460,000. Permit teachers have been largely eliminated. In 1920 permits issued for unqualified teachers totalled 666, and in 1921 totalled 729, but in 1925 only 65 such permits were issued and only 6 to May 25 of this year. In 1921 number of rural districts holding grade eight exams. was but 899. This year 1,725 rural districts have applied for grade eight exams. Recent legislation gives weaker school districts increased grants ranging from \$32 to \$448. The Department of Education is now supplying all text books at cost which will save from 15 to 20 per cent. to the people.

* * *

9. Public Health; Adequate provision for the maintenance of the health of the people as the duty of the Government.

Extension of services in all branches of public health on a reasonable basis has been carried out. Three times as much now being spent on public health as was spent prior to 1921. Travelling clinics for pioneer districts and health work among the foreign settlements have been established.

* * *

10. Prohibition; To enact and enforce such legislation for the control of the liquor traffic as the people may sanction by referendum. Prohibition is an integral part of the farmers' platform and the U. F. A. will use its influence in that direction.

Liquor control system now in operation in accordance with referendum carried in 1923.

* * *

11. Natural Resources; We stand for the immediate handing over of the natural resources by the Dominion to the Province of Alberta and the conservation and development of these for the benefit of the people.

Natural Resources agreement now signed between Federal and Provincial Governments awaiting confirmatory legislation by Federal and Imperial Parliaments.

* * *

12. Encouragement Co-operation; That encouragement be given to co-operative efforts in the marketing and handling of the products of the farm, and along lines calculated to reduce the cost of production, distribution and living.

Co-operative marketing Pools for Wheat, Livestock, Poultry products and Dairy products established with active assistance of the present Government.

J. B. Evans Candidate of U.F.A. for Riding of Athabasca

Was Commissioner for Athabasca Until
Recently and Is One of Athabasca's
Well-Known Citizens

J. B. Evans, of the town of Athabasca, who has been nominated as U. F. A. candidate for the Athabasca Provincial constituency, is one of the well known men of the constituency, and highly respected by his fellow citizens as a man of sound business training and independent character. He was commissioner for Athabasca until the commissionership was done away with recently, and is now secretary of the municipality.

Born near Liverpool, England, of Welsh parentage, he has been resident in Canada for 23 years. Before coming to Alberta he was engaged in the lumber business in British Columbia.

SAVED \$900 TO MEMBERS

The sum of \$900 has been saved for its members this spring by Alston Local, according to the calculation of Wm. Bowie, the secretary. This was done by bringing in co-operative carload shipments of oats, hay, and also a quantity of maple syrup.

CARBON HAS 29 MEMBERS

Carbon Local, states F. Barker, secretary, has now 29 paid-up members, an increase of 18 over last year.

FROM 20 TO 96 MEMBERS

Welling Local, which had a membership of 20 in 1925, have now 96 paid-up members, and the secretary, Leslie Chipman, states that a canvass is to be made for still more members in the near future. This Local was reorganized recently.

NEW LOCAL AT BONNYVILLE

A new Local organized at Bonnyville, in Battle River constituency, was named Lacombe. Thos. Perreault and E. P. Olivier were elected officers.

PEARSONVILLE LOCAL

Pearsonville Local, recently organized in the Medicine Hat constituency, elected as officers Francis W. Redman and Charles E. Ross.

DONATED 2½ PER CENT. TO U.F.A.

Any belief that the interest of the farmers of the Province in the U. F. A. political movement is at a low ebb is without foundation, according to the opinion of Carlton Hill Local, stated in a letter from the secretary, Wm. S. Thompson. "At our last meeting, which was most enthusiastic," he says, "we found everyone most hopeful of success. Our Local is growing steadily, and when the call comes for action we are sure of a hearty response. At this same meeting W. C. Harms, our general merchant at this point, donated 2½ per cent. of the turnover of his store for one month to the various funds for political purposes. This is one merchant, at least, that realizes that prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for the merchant, and believes that the farmers' political power is a great step toward that prosperity and security."

Party Promises vs. U.F.A. Performance

U. F. A. Government Make No Extravagant Promises But Have Carried Out Their Program—New Alberta Liberal Leader Follows Mackenzie King in Repeating Election Promises Which King Has Failed to Honor—The Record of "Efficiency" of Party Government and the Cost of the Liberal Printing Scandals

By JOHN MACKENZIE

As is usual at election times, representatives of the two party systems are endeavoring to stampede the electors by promises of what they will do if returned to power.

On the other hand, members of the U.F.A. Government make no extravagant promises, but what they do promise they will do their utmost to carry out.

In 1921 the U.F.A. were elected on a certain platform. The promises made in that platform have been carried out.

The only way we can judge promises is by performance. The Liberals were in power in this Province from 1905 till 1921, with results that cannot be defended by even their most eloquent supporters. That, however, does not deter them from coming forward with a platform that is full of promises. If the Liberal party would come forward with a platform outlining what they will not do they would be in a better position to merit public confidence.

MACKENZIE KING'S PROMISE

The present Premier of Canada, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, can surely be taken as the most reliable exponent of Liberalism in Canada. Last October, speaking in Edmonton, Premier King said: "An outlet to the coast for the people of Peace River is the spearhead of the Government's policy." A session of Parliament is nearing its conclusion, and a coast outlet is not in the Government policy at all, let alone being its spearhead.

Moreover, the Government of Alberta, which has been striving for years to arrive at a solution of the northern railway situation, recently asked the Dominion Government to implement their promise, and to make an offer for the E.D. & B.C. Railway, a line which is absolutely necessary to the construction of a coast outlet for Peace River. They also asked the Canadian Pacific Railway to make an offer. The latter company made an offer several weeks ago, but the Dominion has not replied. The C.P.R. offer cannot be dealt with until the Dominion offer is available for comparison.

The Leader of the Provincial Liberal party, J. T. Shaw, is now promising the Peace River people everything they ask for. He even denounces the Government for not making public the C.P.R. offer. He knows perfectly well that the Government, having invited tenders, must open both tenders at the same time, and would be guilty of the grossest kind of bad faith in exposing one bid before the other is in.

LIBERALS' RAILWAY PERFORMANCE

Those who have lived in the Province since 1910 know the record of the Liberal administration since that date in regard to the northern railways. It is a story of inefficiency and worse, involving a debt of \$35,000,000 on the Province, or more than one-third of our gross

indebtedness, with a very doubtful asset to show for it. The only bright spot in the history of the roads is their operation since 1921.

THE LIBERAL HIGHWAY POLICY

The Liberals are now promising a highway policy. The only policy they had while in office was to spend road money in Liberal constituencies. A good roads policy, providing for trunk highways all over the Province, and market roads leading to them, has been for several years in operation by the present Government. The appropriations have been entirely non-political. Does anyone wish to go back to the party system of road building?

PROMISES OF ECONOMY

All of our Provincial debt, with the exception of approximately \$6,500,000, is attributed to the Liberal administration in power from 1910 to 1921. In their last year of office, 1921, they increased the debt by \$16,704,934, besides having a deficit of \$2,118,209. Besides this, they involved the Province in obligations which had to be honored by their successors, to the extent of over \$16,000,000. They thus have increased the annual interest charges of the Province, taking annual interest rate of 5%, by \$1,700,000 per annum. The expenditure of the Province for 1925 was \$11,343,006, as against \$10,605,155.91 in 1921, an increase of \$737,845. The handicap of increased interest charges has been met by reduction of controllable expenditures, such as printing, salaries, supervision, elections, fair grants, etc. In this way the controllable expenditures have been reduced from \$4,625,682 in 1921 to \$3,446,287 in 1925. Where do they promise to cut the latter amount?

So unanswerable have been the statements made by the Provincial Treasurer that the opposition in last session did not challenge them, either by an amendment to the budget or by an amendment to reply to the address from the throne speech.

REDUCE IN THE COUNTRY; INCREASE IN THE ASSEMBLY

And now they come forward with promises of reduced expenditure. What were the suggestions made by Liberals last session? Among them these: Government to take over complete charge of indigent relief and of mothers' allowances and pay all charges; more railroads in the north; larger share of taxes to cities, and so forth. Adoption of any of these schemes would increase Provincial expenditures or reduce revenues. And control of indigent relief and of mothers' allowances by the Province would increase centralization, which J. T. Shaw now says he wishes to avoid.

REDISTRIBUTION PROMISES

The Liberals now say they want redistribution. The redistribution bill was

dropped last session at the request of the Liberals. If the Government had pushed the good scheme of redistribution approved by the committee composed of members of all parties, but afterwards objected to by the Liberals on account of the objections by Liberal candidates, they would have been accused of gerrymandering.

ACTIONS COUNT; NOT WORDS

Compare present promises with past performances on these matters:

The Government printing scandal. Printing costs were \$192,803 last year, as against \$348,502 in 1921. Somewhat accidentally it was discovered last winter where \$5,820 of the latter amount went.

The methods used in the Athabasca and Peace River Dominion elections so recently as last October.

The patronage system. Gone now, but not forgotten, especially by those faithful workers of the parties who are waiting for "the spoils of victory."

The telephone pole wastage, which cost the Province over \$1,000,000.

Is it not significant that the Labor members, the Independent member, and the lady Liberal member, voted with the Government in nearly every recorded division last session?

The present leader of the Liberal party, speaking in 1921 as an Independent, said: "In the wake of the party system has followed corruption."

Let us make an end of the party system in Alberta on the 28th.

How the Government Has Handled Problem of Lethbridge North'n

Large Holders Brought to a Complaisant Frame of Mind by Government Policy, and Farmers' Benefit

An unwarranted criticism is being industriously circulated in the party press with regard to the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation scheme.

The assertion is made that the Provincial Government has been guilty of procrastination in the development of this scheme, and that consequently settlement has been delayed, and large expenditures caused to the Province.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation scheme was initiated by the former Government. It differed from other schemes in that most of the land to be irrigated was not virgin territory, but was already settled, and much of it heavily mortgaged. The owners of the land were responsible for the debentures, but the Province guaranteed them.

LAND UNABLE TO BEAR BURDEN

As a result of the values placed on the land by the owners, the additional

charges for irrigation, the large areas handled by individual groups, combined with depressed values for farm produce, the land was not able to bear the burdens placed on it, with the result that the Government had to pay the interest on the debentures, these having been guaranteed by the Province.

After exhaustive investigation, the Government saw that the only course to be pursued was the breaking up of the farms into smaller units, and the reduction of prices so that farmers could be left with a competence after paying the water charges, the interest, and a proportion of the principal.

HAD TO WAIT TILL OWNERS WILLING TO SELL

This involved reduction of the price of the land, and the consent of large owners to subdivide their holdings. Some landowners were willing to subdivide their holdings and reduce the prices on their lands, but others were not. Confiscation was impossible, and the Government had to await the operation of the Tax Recovery Act to bring the larger holders to a more complaisant frame of mind. This was achieved last year, with the result that a great amount of land in the district was settled in small farms. The Government is also assuming a large proportion of the interest charges in the case of small holdings, but naturally will not do it in the case of large holders. From 1924 there has been an increase

in the value of farm products, but the biggest factor in the settlement of the district has been the market provided by the establishment of a sugar beet factory. The land was not available at prices attractive to settlers until large holders saw reason.

COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH OTHER SCHEMES

Irrigation is not so much a problem of production, but of marketing. The only way to judge the efforts of the Government is to compare the measure of success of the Lethbridge Northern with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Eastern Bow Valley Irrigation block, or with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's block, now operated by the Dominion under a receiver. Surely the C.P.R., at least, cannot be accused of lack of business acumen, whatever may be said of the Dominion. The Lethbridge Northern scheme will stand favorable comparison with both, and rather than being criticised, the present Government should be given credit for the manner in which they have handled this problem. Within the last twelve months the Government has been complimented on its dealing with the problem, created by another administration, by the same newspapers now accusing it of inefficiency, but probably it is useless to expect fair comment during an election.

J. M.

Sparks Nominated U.F.A. Candidate for Wetaskiwin Constituency

Baker Answers With Finality Unwarranted Criticism of Department of Education—A Leader Who "Has Not Got the Facts"

By WILLIAM IRVINE

WETASKIWIN, May 29.—The U.F.A. nominating convention for Wetaskiwin was held in that city on Saturday, May 29. It was regarded strictly as a nomination Convention, no other business being transacted. Fred Freeman, President of the Association, was elected as chairman of the Convention.

AGAIN ON THE UPGRADE

The U.F.A. is again on the upgrade in Wetaskiwin district, taking second place among all districts last year in the increase of membership for 1925. The Convention was representative of the constituency, and largely attended by other than delegates. A keen interest was evinced in the selection of a candidate, A. P. Moan's name having been placed in nomination as a contestant for the honor against E. E. Sparks, the sitting member. Both men are highly respected in the community, and the vote was accordingly close, Mr. Sparks gaining a majority.

SPIRIT OF CONVENTION GOOD

Each nominee, prior to the vote, had pledged himself to support the other, so that a united Convention was assured from the first, regardless of which of the two received the nomination. Mr. Moan moved to make the choice of Mr. Sparks unanimous immediately after the result of the vote was made known. The spirit of the Convention was good, and while the fight is acknowledged to

be a very hard one, hopes were high that Mr. Sparks would be returned.

After the nomination of Mr. Sparks, Hon. P. Baker addressed the Convention, and was followed by W. Irvine, who confined his speech to the organization work and reaffirming the political principles of the U.F.A.

Mr. Baker gave a very clear account of the Government's record during the past five years, giving special emphasis to the educational department, and answered with finality the charges of Mr. Shaw that the budget had been balanced at the expense of education, and other charges equally groundless and foolish.

BAKER GIVES LUCID ACCOUNT GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

Mr. Baker got to grips immediately with his theme, and gave one of the most lucid, simple, and convincing accounts of the Farmers' Government, so far given. The financial problem he acknowledged to have been the greatest of all with which the Government had had to wrestle. The debt commitments, the deficit and an increased interest charge, left as a heritage by the Liberal Government, had been met and overcome in the only way possible. The borrowings for the year 1921 had been over sixteen millions and the deficit two millions. Still in five years the Government had succeeded in reducing further borrowings down to almost nothing, and had succeeded in balancing the budget.

ROADS TAKEN FROM PATRONAGE BASIS

A new form of accounting had been established, such as would make it impossible for any such thing as occurred in the King's printer's department during the Liberal regime to go unnoticed; the road policy had been altered from a patronage basis and put upon a basis of justice, so that a constituency represented by a member in opposition had exactly the same share of the apportionment of money for public roads as the constituency represented by the Premier would have.

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

After explaining the northern railway problems, the Minister of Education turned to his own department, and claimed that the last five years had witnessed a progress in education which could not be equalled by any other period in the history of the Province.

In replying to Mr. Shaw's criticism of the Educational Department, the minister, while always the perfect gentleman and maintaining a fine dignity, left Mr. Shaw a laughing stock to the public. Perhaps few public men in Canada have been so completely squelched as was Mr. Shaw, and the Convention must have felt that no public man ever set up a structure so shaky as Mr. Shaw's argument or had it demolished so utterly around his feet.

Mr. Shaw had charged that the budget had been balanced at the expense of education.

SHAW HAS NOT GOT THE FACTS

In dealing with this, Mr. Baker declared that "Mr. Shaw has not the facts; Mr. Shaw does not know. He is talking too loosely for a leader." That this was true Mr. Baker amply proved.

Instead of neglecting education from the financial viewpoint, Mr. Baker showed that five million dollars more had been spent on education during the five years of the Farmers' Government than had been spent five years prior to that, and in addition \$464,000 had been advanced to certain districts which had been unable to meet their financial obligations in educational matters.

CHILDREN RECEIVED MORE SCHOOLING

Not only had more money been spent, but the children had received more schooling, a higher percentage of schools had been open, the average period of operation had been longer, there had been a greater regularity of attendance, 1925 showing the best attendance record in the history of the Province. Mr. Baker presented official comparative figures to substantiate his contentions.

Educational standards had been raised. This affected entrance to High school, and to Normal schools, while teachers were better trained, there being very few teachers now employed in Alberta who are not fully qualified. Under the Liberal Government in 1921, there were 700 unqualified teachers in Alberta, teaching on a permit. There were only 61 such teachers in 1925, and very soon there will not be any.

RAISING GENERAL LEVEL OF EDUCATION

But it is the raising of the general level of education that is the real test, declared Mr. Baker. When the Farmers took office their first aim had been to

secure a Grade 8 standing for every child in the Province. In 1921 there were only 899 schools in which pupils were prepared for Grade 8, while in 1925 there were 1,725 rural schools training pupils for next June Grade 8 examinations.

While the Government had been giving special attention to primary education, secondary education had not been neglected, and in the near future marked advances would be made there. Already the number of pupils entering High school had increased considerably over the records of previous administration. Only 6.74 per cent. of all pupils entered High school in 1920, while last year 9.95 per cent. entered. The department now had under consideration the encouragement of rural High schools. Taking the whole educational system into consideration, more progress had been made during the last five years than had been made during any ten years previously. This progress was not due entirely to the Government. It was due to the united efforts of the teachers, the trustees, the parents and the department.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS

A complete revision of both primary and elementary education curriculum, the introduction of the unit system in High schools, the obtaining of school books by the Government at cost, resulting in from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. saving; the introduction of correspondence helps to children in outlying districts, now giving help to 700 children; the marked advance made in educational facilities among our new Canadians, sometimes called foreigners, were enumerated by the minister as additional progress.

Mr. Shaw had said a lot about inspectors. The facts in that regard were that while there were 36 inspectors in 1920, there were 414 schools that were not inspected; the 25 inspectors of 1925 only failed to inspect 154 schools, or, in other words, 25 inspectors had examined 834 more schools in 1925 than 36 inspectors examined in 1920.

SHAW QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF

Concluding, Mr. Baker sent the Convention into convulsions of laughter by quoting a pamphlet written and published by Mr. Shaw when a candidate for the Dominion Parliament as an Independent. This pamphlet was under the caption: "True Representative Government to Replace the Party System," while a subheading says: "Independent Candidate in West Calgary Outlines Constructive Proposals for the Establishment of a Democratic Government Freed from Partizanship and Partyism."

The very idea that the man who so recently denounced the party system and published a pamphlet proposing a substitute system, should now be the leader of the party system in this Province, was too much for the Wetaskiwin Convention. It laughed and there was mockery and derision in the laugh.

PREMIER BROWNLEE REVIEWS FIVE YEARS' RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

thing that must exist at all times, and without it a Government cannot live; and that is the unfailing steady belief on the part of the people that those who

are administering the affairs of the Province are doing so in all honesty, they are deciding those questions in all conscientiousness and in all sincerity, and I believe that if the people of this Province once believe that, it will go a long way in making their decision.

NO BREATH OF SUSPICION AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Now I am happy to say that in five years of administration, neither on the part of the press or in the Legislature, there has not been a breath of suspicion against the sincerity, honesty, and integrity of the administration. On the other hand, it has been a constant source of pride to me that those who have criticised us from the floor of the House, and the newspapers who have criticised us publicly, have always given us credit for that honesty which should characterize every Government.

SECOND TEST OF GOVERNMENT'S FITNESS

The second very simple test is this: How do we conduct the ordinary everyday matters of business? For after all, while some people talk as if a Government was expected to be always doing something spectacular, the fact of the matter is that the greater part of the responsibility of that Government is the administering of ordinary, every-day matters of Government.

In the Provincial Government, we have some very big business to administer. We have, for instance, the liquor business, one of the largest and most difficult in the Province. We have the railway business, always difficult, particularly for Governments. We have the telephone business, one of the biggest and most extended in this Province. And then there is the great network of public buildings, court houses, jails, hospitals for the insane, all these running into millions of dollars in the aggregate. And there are all the departments of Government, Education, Municipal Affairs, Attorney-General's Department, administering justice.

During the last few years we have passed through one of the most difficult periods of finance which the Province has passed through since the early days of the Province. The bond issues were greater during the last five years than in any other five years, and there were at least three years out of the five when we had the biggest amount of bonds to renew than we will have for any year in the next ten years. And there have been times when a mistake of a point either way would have cost the people of the Province large sums of money.

NO CRITICISM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The whole matter of finance has been laid before the Legislature in the shape of public accounts, members of the Legislature have the most perfect freedom to examine all the accounts, we have a standing committee, appointed at the beginning of every Legislature, with perfect freedom to come together for the purpose of probing into any branch of public business which they may desire to investigate. And no criticism of the Government's financial policy has been made in the Legislature.

HANDLING OF THE LIQUOR CONTROL

Now what has been the record of those five years? In the first place, let us take the liquor business. There is

nothing so vexatious and difficult as the liquor business, because, apart from the fact that it is a big business it seems to become an object of suspicion and distrust the moment the Government takes it over. People will overlook and pass by certain decisions of Governments with regard to other matters without comment, and yet they will look on the same decisions in regard to the liquor business with suspicion and distrust.

Two sessions ago, as a result of a plebiscite, the present Government was called upon to put into force and administer a form of Government control. Now opinion may differ as to whether Government control or prohibitory laws should be in force in the Province. People may differ on some matters of policy. There may be some question in some communities as to whether some officers, whether Provincial, municipal or Dominion, are doing their work of enforcement just as they should.

NOT A COMPLAINT IN TWO SESSIONS

But apart from that, the fact remains that for two sessions of the Legislature not a single member of the Legislature has risen to his feet and even questioned the carrying out of that business. If you will examine the records of the Legislature in Manitoba you will find that the greater part of the time of that Legislature is taken up with discussions on this matter. And yet in this Province, through the wisdom of the Government in choosing a suitable civil servant to administer that work, we have yet to hear a complaint on the floor of the Legislature as to the conduct of that business.

HOW RAILWAYS' EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN INCREASED

Then there is our railway problem. We have colonization roads passing on to new territories. The business on these colonization roads does not meet the expenses. The railway business is always a difficult business. For five sessions of the Legislature we have submitted the annual accounts of these two railways, and we have yet to hear, in five years, one word from the opposition directed to the criticism of the operation of these two railways. I think it has been accepted that the operation of these railways under the Hon. Mr. Smith has been conducted in the most acceptable way.

Before we took office, in these two roads the annual deficit was running up to between \$122,000 to \$150,000. Today we have reduced the deficit to \$22,000 a year, or, so far as operating expenses are concerned, we have practically put the roads on a paying basis.

Then we come to the second test—the network of institutions and of the different departments.

SAME SERVICE AT REDUCED COST

Among the opposition we have had such men as Mr. Justice Boyle and Mr. Justice Mitchell, men of long experience in public life in this Province, men who should have been able to attract attention of the House to any questions which might have appeared to them to be doubtful in regard to the administration of these departments. And yet for five years we have submitted to any scrutiny which the members might wish to give to the different departments, and we stand today with a record of almost

unquestioned conduct of these departments. Our Land Titles offices, giving the Province the same service exactly, are operating with a much reduced staff. The Court Houses, by a process of consolidation, are giving the people the same service at a reduced cost. We did have one little question with regard to the Lethbridge jail, a visiting committee was appointed and their report was tabled at the Legislature, and nothing has been heard of this since.

LESS COST THAN IN 1921

There was a criticism that we had too many lawyers in the Attorney-General's department. I had two more lawyers engaged on salary, but we were paying less lawyers' fees to other lawyers scattered throughout the Province, and conducting the work of the department at a less cost than in 1921. Isn't that good business?

In all the ramifications of the public business of this Province, have we conducted that business in a capable and efficient way? The answer is that we have passed through five years with practically no criticism whatever directed to our administrative affairs. And although today there is much criticism directed to certain problems which we have had to face, and the manner, in which we have conducted them, these problems are not things that come close to your home and your family life.

THINGS WHICH COME HOME TO FAMILY LIFE

It is not the manner in which we settle the Northern Railways question, the Natural Resources problem that affect you closely. The things that affect you vitally are these: How are we conducting the finance of this Province, the educational system, the public health, the department of agriculture, and all those things that come right home to your family life? For five years this Government has stood without criticism, either from the floor of the House or from those out in the country. And so I say with all assurance that, coming to that second test, we carry a record that is practically without criticism. I do not believe that there is a similar case in the history of the Provinces of Canada, where you have such an array of criticism directed today, during an election campaign, against an administration, and at the same time have that administration able to say that for five years we have passed without any criticism of the most important function of Government, the administration of the departments of Government.

THE THIRD TEST OF ADMINISTRATION

And now we come to the third test. How do we face the problems of Government that have come before us in the five years of our administration? The five years have not been easy years for any administration. I do not need to delay at any length in addressing an audience of this kind, to point out to you that in 1921, 1922 and 1923 the prices of farm products had reached a very low ebb, that the farmers of this Province were passing through a difficult period at that time. The period of war is not the most difficult time, but the period of reconstruction following the war, when returned men are coming home and must be fitted in, the period when prices of products are falling, when grave econ-

omic questions thrust themselves before the Government. And of other governments you find exactly the same thing, that the last five years have been the most difficult years that governments have been called upon to face, and because of these difficult problems, the difficult economic conditions, we have the problems of government emphasized. For example, the problem of financing the Government is made more difficult if the people are in such circumstances that they cannot pay taxes. That is obvious.

FIRST PROBLEM OF U. F. A. GOVERNMENT

When we took office in 1921 we inherited a very serious problem. For a period of years the Government of the day had been building up the services, had been building up expenditure over a million dollars a year without any compensating sources of revenue.

In 1921, according to the budget speech of Mr. Mitchell, the Government of that day increased the expenditure by a further two million dollars, without a corresponding increase of revenue, and they borrowed \$16,500,000 at 5 per cent. And if you figure it out, you will find that 5 per cent. on \$16,500,000 is \$900,000 a year. And one of the first problems of the new Government was to find \$900,000 to pay the interest on that increased capital borrowings. If I had time I could show you, by extracts from the speeches of the former Provincial Treasurer, the truth of what I say.

In 1921 we found a deficit of \$2,100,000, and we faced the problem of finding besides a total of \$800,000 to \$900,000 new interest, making a total of \$3,000,000; that is the problem that this Government was called upon to face.

We could have balanced the budget in a year if we had decided to do this regardless of what it meant to the people; it was simply a process of arithmetic, striking off so much here and there; but we would have ruined some of the services of this Province in doing it. We adopted a policy which I think was the only sane policy, the gradual elimination of those services first that were the least necessary, and by that policy of gradual reduction, of economy in administration and striving we sought at the same time to hold things at a level until such time as the increasing revenues would bring us to a point where they would meet the necessary expenditure.

CUT COST BY OVER MILLION A YEAR

We have cut the cost of Government in this Province by over a million dollars a year. I could show you in all the different branches, if I wished to take the time, savings that have been made by the Government in overhead expenses. Take the cost of the King's Printer's department, for example, one of the overhead departments of every Government, we have reduced the cost there by over \$125,000 a year. We have cut the cost of advertising in two. We have taken different offices like the Land Titles Offices in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary and we have cut the cost of operating these offices from \$241,909.26 in 1921 to \$156,753.41 in 1925, and we are giving exactly the same services. In the telephone department, after adding miles of new lines, we cut down the salary list by over \$400,000 a

year. These are only a few items of the economies that we have been able to put into effect, and we haven't weakened the services.

We didn't balance the budget in the first year or in two years. We did cut down the deficit very considerably, and finally last year we were able to show a surplus. There have been attempts made to question that surplus. That surplus was just as honest and correct a surplus as any that have ever occurred in the history of this Province. Not one figure was manipulated. We came before the House this year with a budget showing a surplus, and we are determined that from now on the Province must live within its revenue.

Now let us look at another Province, very briefly. In Ontario they had the same problem. Coming into office in 1923, with a very big deficit, they did not balance the budget in one or two or three years.

TURN CRITICISM INTO NEW LINES

We have no apologies to make for the manner in which we faced the deficits of this Province. Some of our opponents have been going up and down the Province demanding the balancing of the budget. Well, those opponents have ceased that criticism today, but have turned it into new lines, and today they say this Government has to a shocking degree increased the capital debt of this Province, and they point to the fact that for a period of five years we have increased the capital debt by \$22,000,000. Well, I don't think that a criticism like that from any member of the Liberal party is quite in order, especially when they increased the capital debt by \$16,000,000 in one year. When a Government comes into office it is in honor bound to carry out the commitments of the former Government. I have only to point to the big building on the top of the hill (the Calgary School of Technology) to show you one of these commitments.

We have shown from our record that we are desirous of keeping the capital borrowings of the Province down to a minimum. If you take the capital borrowings year by year since 1918, you will find that they went up very rapidly until 1921, culminating in the \$16,500,000 in that year; since then they have decreased year by year, and last year, the year before the election, in contrast to 1921, we have the lowest borrowing of any year since 1918. And today we are trying to hold them at a minimum. And don't run away with the idea that you are going to do without capital borrowing in this Province. We are building in a new and growing Province, and we are building for many years ahead. If you want a good highway system, it involves capital borrowings. You cannot build highways on current revenues. It is good business to make people 40 years from now pay their share of the cost of building these highways. It is simply good business to try and keep this borrowing down as low as possible.

SHAW SIX MONTHS BEHIND THE TIMES

Dealing with finance, I will close with this one word, that we are not satisfied with that balancing of the budget. During the five years of our administration many more or less serious questions have arisen as between municipalities and the Government, such as the care of

mothers, the care of delinquents, and in order to be sure that we have the finances of this Province on a safe and satisfactory basis, some months ago we appointed an advisory board to work with the Provincial Treasurer to investigate all of these different revenues of taxation, to eliminate friction between the municipalities and the Government, and find out the extent by which the cost of Government can still be reduced.

I notice Captain Shaw says he would improve the financing of this Province by appointing a commission to investigate finance and taxation. I say in reply to Captain Shaw, that he is six months behind the times, because that was done six months ago. Mr. McGillivray says that if the people will make him premier he will reduce taxation. It is the easiest thing in the world to make promises. I would rather lose an election than come before the people of this Province and say one thing which I didn't believe I could carry into effect. As a result of the work of the Equalization Assessment Board, the assessment on land has been reduced on an average by 20 per cent. The supplementary revenue tax is based on that, and you will pay less supplementary revenue tax this year than you did last year, and to that extent the Government has begun to reduce taxation, even at the end of the difficult period we have just come through. We believe there is a possibility of relieving the burden of taxation on the people of this Province, but the extent of that relief will depend on the result of the sittings of this board on which are represented urban and rural municipalities.

We end our five-year period with the problem of finance practically solved. The Government that takes office, facing what we believe to be improved times, will not be worried by the severe financial problem which had to be the first consideration of the present administration during the last five years.

We are criticized for inaction. Let me say that farmers themselves are not building new barns and are not buying new automobiles at a time of great economic depression. I could tell you many things today that we would have been glad to put into effect during the last five years if it had not been for the ever present financial problem. We widened and broadened the Mothers' Allowance Act a little in the last session. Are you aware that in the first session we had a bill drafted which we had to lay aside when we found what the financial condition was?

CLEANING UP THE RAILWAY PROBLEM

Then we come to the railway problem. Again I say to the Liberal party of this Province, in criticizing us because of our railway policy, they should remember this—that this railway problem was left to us by the Liberal administration, and we are trying to clean it up. You have a line of well over 400 miles in length, running from Edmonton to Grande Prairie and further. The Government has invested in guarantees and cash over \$18,000,000. One of the first things we have to do every year is to try and find a million dollars to pay the interest on these bonds, because of this problem left to us by the previous administration. And it is a desperate problem. It was

left to us absolutely tied up. One of the last acts of the late administration was to make an agreement with the C.P.R. for five years, with the consent of the McArthur interests; because, remember, up until recently the present Government were only mortgagees, not the owners. The agreement of the late Government expired on July 1st last, and one of the terms of the agreement was that the Government should not try to dispose of its mortgage. Now the way the Liberals talk today you would think that their agreement was so absolutely bad that the Government should have tried to do something about it.

LIBERAL AGREEMENT TIED UP GOVERNMENT FOR FIVE YEARS

The previous Government tied the railway up for five years, an option agreement was given to all the capital stock for five years. As early as 1923, realizing that this agreement would expire in 1925, and wishing to be ready to meet the situation when it did expire, we started negotiations with the railway companies and the bank that owned the shares. The C.P.R. would not tell us whether or not they wished to continue to operate the road, and we could not deal with another railway because we could not interfere with that agreement. As a result of our negotiations we finally have made an agreement by which we took over that road. We paid a large sum of money to settle without a doubtful lawsuit. There were more questions involved in that problem than the relative positions of the two claims of the bank and the Government.

There were only two ways—by negotiations or by foreclosure—of settling that matter. Had we foreclosed, it it would have been necessary to put the road into the hands of a receiver. We would have had to pay all the costs of litigation; and then it was very doubtful as to how the two securities would rank. In the meantime, we were under an obligation to the people of the Peace River country.

SETTLED AT LESS THAN 50c ON THE DOLLAR

Having regard to all these circumstances, we decided that it was advisable if we could, to get control by negotiations, and we proceeded that way.

We finally settled at less than 50 cents on the dollar. You don't hear much criticism of that settlement. We are now in the position in which we should have been less than five years ago. We will be in the position of owners of that road. We have one offer from a railway company now, and will have another in a day or two. And it will be found that as a result of "our delay"—what is called "our delay"—we have obtained offers from the transcontinental roads enormously better than the agreement under which the road has been operating previously.

There has been criticism because we didn't dispose of the road earlier, didn't try harder to find a purchaser. But if you have a house or a farm to sell you don't run up and down the country begging people to take it off your hands, and give the impression that it is in such bad condition that you must get rid of it. If we don't care to give the road to a transcontinental line we can operate it ourselves. The new Government can, within a week, decide whether they will operate themselves or whether they will

make a new agreement for a further period of years and they can carry it into effect, and from now on they will have absolute control of the road.

ENABLED FARMERS TO STAY ON FARMS

Now there is the problem of the dry area. I am not going to take time to discuss that this afternoon; I will be discussing it later in the campaign; I will only refer to our securing a report on the dry area, and carrying it into effect through the Drought Relief Act, and the Debt Adjustment Act. I can take you down into the Loughheed Block and show you files, in the Debt Adjustment office there, of hundreds and hundreds of farmers who have been enabled to stay on their farms by the efforts of that debt adjuster.

WHICH IS BETTER IMMIGRATION POLICY?

We are spending millions of dollars in bringing people in from Europe. Which is the better immigration policy; trying to take the man who is here and help him out of his difficulties and help him to stay here. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that the \$17,000 a year that we have spent has been one of the best immigration agencies that has been carried on. We have been doing what we could to assist the people in the matter of forage crops. We have been working with the Dominion Government, trying to work our re-arrangement of holdings, trying to work out the personal equation, again, through the Debt Adjustment Act, helping these men to stay there and carry on. There are men there now with arrears of taxes piled up so that they could not work themselves out for years, without some adjustment. That is one of the problems we are working on now. Captain Shaw says that he would have an investigation made in respect to land holdings. Again I say that Captain Shaw is many months behind the times, because this commission which he suggests was appointed and put into effect long before he was appointed leader of the Liberal party.

SHAW STILL AGAIN BEHIND THE TIMES

There is another place where Captain Shaw is behind the times. I was interested to hear his statement on the coal industry. It is one of the big industries, but because our market, so far, has been confined to a little bit of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and having a large percentage of the coal production and through the Liberal policy of the Dominion Government of allowing holdings to be developed, we have over-production and mines operating for three months of the year, at the same cost of overhead as if they were working for a full year. There is the problem of trying to adjust too large production. In his first article, Captain Shaw says that we should have an immediate investigation of freight rates on coal before the railway commissioners. Again I say, he is months behind the times. We have had the matter before the Railway Commissioners, it has been argued before them and will come up again on September 1st. It was started before he took the leadership. And not only that, we have been working, interesting the people of Ontario in Alberta coal, and have been trying to get a rate on that coal. The board of railway commissioners had no power to fix a special rate such as

this, with the result that at the last session of the Dominion House, we have succeeded in getting the Dominion Government to pass an order-in-council giving the railway commissioners power to deal with the matter.

And so we have been facing the question from that standpoint; and also from the standpoint of reorganizing the industry. We had a commission at work for over one year, and at the last session of the Legislature they submitted their report, a valuable report, containing suggestions as to how the industry may be put upon a better basis, how the condition of workmen may be improved. We arranged with Mr. Dinning, who has been one of our most capable civil servants, to take a year off from the Liquor control work, and spend his time investigating the industries of the Province, starting with the salt industry and then the coal industry, and advising the Government as to what changes could be made to benefit the industry. Today there is a meeting with the coal operators in Edmonton. This has been one of our greatest concerns, and we believe we have made substantial progress.

THE MATTER OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES

As to the natural resources question—there will be some attempts made during this election to confuse the issue. The matter had been taken up prior to 1921, but not even a semblance of an agreement had been reached. We took the matter up first with the Province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and then found that it would be impossible, on account of Alberta having much more valuable resources, to continue to work with them, so we broke off and realized we would have to negotiate by ourselves. Following some very valuable work done by Mr. Greenfield, when he was Premier, I was able to complete an agreement last January, covering the return of all the natural resources to the Province. Unfortunately we must recognize that when we came to draft a bill to be passed by both Houses, the Dominion Government asked for certain amendments to the legislation dealing with the school lands. As shown by the exchange of telegrams that has since taken place between the Premier of Canada and myself, it was never intimated to me that we should be asked to do more than administer the school lands on the same terms as the Dominion Government has administered them. Unfortunately words were introduced which those opposed to separate schools interpreted as touching the rights of separate school supporters. The matter has been at rest in this Province as a matter of actual practice, but there have always been those who believed that that section of the Alberta Act was not valid and they interpret those few words inserted in the natural resources bill as having the effect of removing the doubt about the validity of section 17.

CONTROVERSY LAST THING DESIRED

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we all of us worship the same God, and from whatever standpoint we begin our religious thinking, if we keep our eyes on Him we are bound to come together, and I believe that in this Province the last thing that was desired was any controversy over the schools question. As soon as I saw that there was any danger of such a contro-

versy, I wired the Government at Ottawa asking them to make a little verbal change, and the words that I suggested had this effect, they neither increased or decreased nor varied in any way the rights of any section of the people nor the rights of the Government in this Province. The Province would have taken over that trust on the same terms under which the Dominion Government have been conducting the same trust for the last many years.

For some reason the Dominion Government would not consent to any change, nor make any suggestion as to how the situation could be met. Now there will be an effort made to try and show that as a result of our work we have blocked the whole transfer of natural resources. Even today there will appear in the paper this afternoon a despatch from Ottawa to the effect that the Government of Canada is prepared to refer the whole matter to the Supreme Court of Canada. I say the question of the validity of Section 17 has nothing whatever to do with the transfer of the natural resources. But the Dominion Government would not even do that at the time I was in Ottawa, and if the Dominion Government had shown any desire then to reach any amicable settlement they would have found the representative of the Provincial Government just as ready as they were to reach a settlement. We must not have a religious controversy at this time.

BUILT FIRST SYSTEM OF GOOD HIGHWAYS

I am not going to go into any more of our problems excepting one which I feel is very important—the highways problem. The highways policy is important to agriculture, and one of the most important that a Government should face. In the United States people believe that if they are going to have a scientifically developed agriculture, they must have good highways. When we took office in 1921 there was not a mile of sufficiently good road to qualify for the Dominion grant. Not a mile. No effort had been made by the previous administration to take advantage of that fund. Roads were handed out to members for the constituencies according to the degree of their influence. We worked out a formula based on population, cost of construction, and mileage and today every constituency gets its fair share of expenditure for road building.

SAME BASIS FOR ALL CONSTITUENCIES

I am glad to go into my constituency, Ponoka, and say to them that although they are represented by the Premier the appropriation for roads in their constituency will be made on the same basis as that for a constituency represented by a member of the opposition. Which is the better system? Over a period of years the work done each year fits in with the roads built the previous year. And we decided to qualify our roads so that they would meet the requirements of the Dominion fund. We borrowed \$3,500,000 three years ago; we set aside the motor license funds to retire those bonds. If we are returned, it is our intention to go on with this scheme. We will increase the amount to be spent in order that over a period of years, by our work on these main and market roads, we will give to this Province a scientifically constructed system of main and market roads for the transportation of products.

Many of our problems have been settled since 1921 and others very materially advanced.

MORE SCHOOLING THAN EVER BEFORE

If you read Captain Shaw's speech you will find that one of the things that he criticizes us most for today is our educational policy, or what he calls our lack of educational policy. I hope I would be one of the last people in the Province to under-estimate the need of every child having an education. First of all, we are spending more money today on education than has ever been spent in this Province. In 1926 the appropriations exceed those of 1921 by over \$100,000, and those of 1920 by over \$600,000. From 1921 on we have spent \$5,000,000 more on education than has been spent in any previous five years. The total appropriation for grants to schools is greater by \$2,219,000. More schooling is being received today than ever before. A larger percentage of our schools is in operation. The number of pupils attending less than 100 days in 1920 was 60,641 and in 1925 a total of 36,145 attended for less than 100 days. Permit teachers have almost been eliminated. In 1920 there were 666, and in 1926 but six. The standard of our teachers has been greatly improved. In 1920 the number of schools with pupils writing Grade Eight examinations was 899; in 1926 this number was doubled. Also, the number of pupils enrolled in our high schools is greater than ever before. And so, all along the line in our educational system, we show a record of advance. I don't know that I was ever more shocked than when a deputation from an outlying district came to Edmonton and said that over a period of 15 years the pupils of their district had had a total of less than 15 months' schooling. That is a condition that should not exist. In Manitoba they got in experts from the United States to advise them on similar conditions; they were unable to put into effect the report of this commission. Last session we put through legislation calling for equalization of educational taxes. As a result we expect that next year there will not be a school district that will not be able to keep open for at least six months, and we hope, eight months.

I am not going to take time today to deal with some of the other problems, including the Department of Health.

DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCE

In regard to agriculture there are certain things we can do and some that we cannot do. We cannot make the rain come. And you would not be very happy if we sent men down telling you that you must work your fields certain ways and keep certain kinds of cattle. But in the first place we can and should assist in the development of markets, and that is something that we have been turning our attention to. I believe that the market of the future lies to the westward, to a large extent in the Orient.

We have been experimenting with livestock to see to what extent we can find markets there. We have been working for the improvement of the Western Route. As you know, as a result of our complaint, a thorough investigation was made into the grain handling facilities at the Pacific coast. We took up the question of freight rates together with the

B. C. Government, and rates on the Western Route were finally reduced from the mountain scale to the prairie scale. Fifty million bushels of wheat now go over that route yearly. We fought for the Crow's Nest rates and have secured by act of Parliament these rates on our grain.

THE WHEAT POOL AND POLITICS

On the question of co-operative marketing, of course, I must not say a word for fear I "drag the Wheat Pool into politics." Mr. McGillivray, of course, can take the position that the Conservative Party of this Province is responsible for the organization of the Wheat Pool, and that as a solicitor who was engaged to draft a contract he played a great part in the formation of the Wheat Pool. Mr. Shaw can say what he would do for the Wheat Pool—and that is not supposed to be dragging it into politics. But if we mention the Wheat Pool in any shape or manner we are "dragging it into politics." I would be very glad if it could be kept entirely out of politics.

I am not going to tell the people of this Province of the part I played in the organization of the Wheat Pool. The people can build a monument and put the Mr. Southams fore and aft of that monument and Mr. McGillivray's picture on it, and leave it, if they choose, as a monument to the founders of the Wheat Pool. I am satisfied that the farmers of this Province know how the Wheat Pool was formed.

CREDIT DUE TO THE ALBERTA FARMERS

First of all, you joined in a social way in your great movement, and having learned the lesson of co-operation there you decided to extend it into the commercial field, and today if the Pools of Canada are on a substantial foundation and the Pools of the U.S. are not, it is because the farmers of Alberta have learned the lesson of co-operation. And neither Mr. Shaw, nor Mr. McGillivray nor I has any right to stand before you and say that we or any party were responsible for the organization of the Wheat Pool. The Government has shown a desire to do what we could; we believe that we played our part earnestly and conscientiously, and we are still prepared to do it, and not

only in regard to the Wheat Pools but in regard to the other forms of co-operative marketing.

"STAGE COACH" AND "RAILWAY TRAIN" STATESMANSHIP

Captain Shaw said we should not have stage-coach statesmanship but railway train statesmanship. I could not help reflecting, when I read that, that Captain Shaw himself was in the stage-coach class. He advocates things that have long been done.

So far as these Pools of co-operative effort are concerned, no Government can save them. Their success in the future depends on one thing and one thing only, and that is the manner in which the farmers of this Province stand shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand and say that "We are going to do this thing ourselves!"

The Premier concluded with the confident appeal to the Alberta farmers which is published on the front page of this issue, exposing the essential evils of the party system by which in the past the farmers have been weakened by division into warring camps, and expressing his belief that the people of this Province, who delivered a body blow to the party system in 1921, would in 1926 reaffirm their decision to face the problems of the future, in the political as in the commercial and social fields, with united ranks.

ONE OF WORST EVILS OF PARTYISM

In illustration of one of the worst evils of the party system—the dependence of "Provincial Government upon Federal Party Government"—Premier Brownlee said, in the course of his concluding remarks:

"If some important question came up, if such a question as the tariff on farm implements came into question, and it was necessary for the Provincial Government to take a stand on that question, how could a Conservative Government here take a stand in favor of that when the leader of the Conservative Federal party has avowed his approval of a tariff on agricultural implements. How could the leader of a Conservative Provincial party support that Crow's Nest Pass freight rate, when the leader of the Federal party has declared his opposition.

--A. TURNER

Unremitting Effort Until End of Campaign Is Slogan of Sedgewick

A. G. Andrews Nominated by Acclamation—Large Attendance and Strong Organization in Convention Where Plans Are Made for the Campaign

SEDGEWICK, June 1.—A. G. Andrews, who ably represented Sedgewick in the last Legislature, was nominated today by acclamation as the standard-bearer of the U. F. A. in the coming Provincial election. Sixty delegates from all parts of the constituency and a large gathering of visitors assembled in the Pythian Hall during the day, and the high enthusiasm and spirit of determination displayed augur well for the U. F. A. candidate in this constituency. Mr. Andrews' name was the only one mentioned, and the applause with which the acclamation was greeted attested to the high regard

in which he is held by the membership in the constituency.

INTENSIFIED PROGRAM OF ORGANIZATION

Votes of confidence were unanimously passed in Premier Brownlee and the U. F. A. Government. During the day excellent addresses were given by the candidate, by Mrs. Kiser, who spoke effectively on the importance of an intensified organization campaign. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, gave an address on the record of the administration.

The hall was again crowded at an evening meeting, when Mr. Hoadley, Mrs.

Kiser and Mr. Andrews were again the speakers.

FARMERS WILL LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED

The delegates and visitors to the Convention returned to their own districts determined to carry on during the next few weeks a most vigorous campaign. Although the support of the U. F. A. candidate throughout the constituency is very strong, and the membership feels confident of the outcome, they are determined not to lose any of their strength through over-confidence, and will leave no stone unturned to assure another striking victory for the U. F. A. in this constituency.

Stringham Chosen at Cardston Amid Much Enthusiasm

More Than 700 Persons Attend Evening Meeting—Premier Brownlee Speaks

CARDSTON, May 26.—With 63 accredited delegates and an attendance of visitors which rose to more than 700 at the evening meeting, the Cardston nominating Convention, held here today, will be a memorable event in the history of the U. F. A. in this constituency. George Stringham was re-nominated amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. U. F. A.

Nobody entertains any doubt as to Mr. Stringham's re-election by a large majority, but nobody is taking any chances. The delegates and other members who attended this Convention are one hundred per cent. U. F. A., which means that they are just as much U. F. A. between elections as they are after the writs are issued, and that in consequence their organization is always alert and active. From this time to election day the work of perfecting the democratic organization and securing the co-operation of all farmers who are alive to their own best interests will be carried on with energy.

SPEECH OF WELCOME BY ERNEST BENNION

The Convention opened in the afternoon with the singing of "O Canada," followed by a speech of welcome by Ernest Bennion, of Magrath, President of the Cardston U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association. The campaign parody on the old line parties, "Show Me the Way to Get In," which has now become famous throughout the south country, was effectively rendered by the Jefferson Local, led by Sheffield Heber. Following the report of Mr. Stringham on the record and accomplishments of the U. F. A. Government, J. A. Johansen, U. F. A. Director, gave a brief, rousing talk on organization. Resolutions were carried unanimously endorsing the Farmers' Government, Premier Brownlee and Mr. Stringham.

In an excellent speech Edward Leavitt, of Glenwoodville, nominated Mr. Stringham; Mr. Bridge, of Magrath, seconding in a most effective manner. Three minutes' intermission to provide opportunity for other nominations passed without any new name being suggested, and the acclamation was received with applause, the Leavitt brothers then singing a rousing campaign song, "We'll Vote for George Stringham." A mixed quartette from the Magrath Local formed

another enjoyable feature of the proceedings.

PARADE TWO BLOCKS LONG

The Convention adjourned with the singing of the National Anthem, and a parade two blocks long, with decorated cars, and large banners carrying such devices as "Group Organization," and bearing the names of H. W. Wood and John E. Brownlee, passed through the streets of the town, led by the Glenwoodville brass band.

At a banquet at the Cahoun hotel cafe, the toasts of the King, the Premier, the U.F.W.A. and the U.F.A. were responded to with enthusiasm.

Premier Brownlee addressed both the afternoon and evening meetings, reporting on the work of drought relief, on the Government's handling of the problems of the northern railways and the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation scheme, and other matters. Community singing and selections by the Jefferson Quartette were the features of the evening meeting.

next in order. Mr. Claypool's name was the only one proposed. After waiting five minutes, Mr. Clark declared him elected, amid much applause and calls for a speech.

Mr. Claypool said he appreciated the spirit of the nomination more than the nomination itself. He gave us an outline of what the U.F.A. Government has accomplished in spite of the hardest times we have ever seen, going into detail with the problems of financing the administration, the railway problem, telephone question, irrigation in the south, drought relief, drainage, building of public roads and smaller economies effected in civil service, etc.

NEVER ASKED FOR A JOB

Mr. Claypool ended his remarks by stating that "I have never been asked by any U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. member in my constituency for a job." That had left him free to use his own ability unimpaird. The present Government had tried to do what was best for everybody. Politics was no more necessary there than in a town council. The Government should act as a referee to see that everything was fair.

Mr. Clark congratulated the convention on their wise choice, and paid tribute to Mr. Claypool as being one of the ablest members of the U.F.A. Government.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CONVENTION

A resolution asking Mr. Claypool to explain his activities in connection with the Livestock Pool was answered by him to everybody's satisfaction.

A resolution asking that the proposed S. line R.R. from Calgary to Edmonton be built passed unanimously.

A resolution upholding President Wood's stand re export duty on wheat also passed unanimously.

A resolution to uphold the present Government passed unanimously.

Mrs. Kerns called attention to the work done by Hon. Irene Parlyb in her study and solution of the mentally deficient problem. It was regretted by her that so little publicity had been given this work by the press of this Province. She stressed the fact that it is more important to insure an intelligent posterity than to solve all the present problems to hand them on to an incapable one. The applause accorded showed that the delegates' sympathy was completely in accord with her remarks.

OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

The following officers were elected: Norman Clark, Hon. President; F. G. Brown, President; J. S. Earle, Secretary, by executive; L. B. Hart, Vice-President; W. Sheidt, Director-at-large. Directors: Mrs. Harry Braden, James Gordon, Mrs. Abner Wills, J. S. Earle, Mrs. H. W. Wood, F. H. Spalding, Mrs. Geo. Haag, David Irvine.

—Mrs. Cora J. Kerns.

NEW LOCAL NEAR KITSCTOY

H. G. Mathison was the organizer of the new Tulliby Lake Local, in the Kitscoty district, and became its first secretary. D. Midgley is president.

ST. JOSEPH LOCAL FORMED

A new Local near Fort Kent is to be named St. Joseph Local. W. Michaud and Daniel Collins are president and secretary respectively.

Proudfoot Unanimously Chosen U.F.A. Candidate for Acadia

Spirit of 1921 Manifested at Great Gathering at Oyen Attended by Over 200 Persons, Including 71 Accredited Delegates—No Evidence of Wavering—Almost Every Local Represented

By WILLIAM IRVINE

OYEN, May 27.—Almost every Local in the constituency of Acadia was represented at the U.F.A. Convention held here today, when Lorne Proudfoot, who has been the member since 1921, was again placed in the field as Farmers' candidate by unanimous vote. More than 200 persons, including 71 accredited delegates, attended the Convention. Mr. Proudfoot's nomination was confirmed by a great ovation. James P. Watson, of Chinook, ably presided over the day's proceedings.

WANT INCREASE IN GASOLINE TAX

Two resolutions were adopted, one asking the Provincial Government to increase the tax on gasoline to include the present license fee; the other urging the Dominion Government to make a beginning at establishing a Canadian race for census purposes, in keeping with the citizenship status.

Hon. George Hoadley addressed the Convention at length, dealing with the record of the Farmers' Government from the standpoints of honesty, efficiency and economy, and compared this record with that of the previous administration in these respects. William Irvine spoke on the U.F.A. movement, its origin, its achievements and its aims, and the importance of carrying on the splendid work which has been begun, by further constructive efforts.

NO SHIRKING OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Acadia Convention has still the old fire and enthusiasm which characterized the campaign of 1921. There was no evidence of any wavering in the ranks, no lack of faith in the principles which the farmers of this riding have so fully espoused, no shirking the responsibility

they have assumed as a democratic political organization. Neither of the old political parties could get a Convention of the same size in this constituency if they paid delegates a large sum to come, and it would be impossible for any similar spirit to pervade the old historic party caucus.

The men and women of this constituency are the men and women who returned Mr. Gardiner six months ago with such a majority as to cause both his opponents to lose their deposits. The indications are that they will repeat this record in the coming Provincial contest.

OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, J. A. Cameron, Wastina; Vice-President, Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Excel; Directors, R. Shaw, Oyen; W. R. Henry, Bindloss; J. R. Hannaford, Howie; P. B. Thomas, Cereal; L. S. Dawson, Chinook; Mrs. Dibble, Cereal; Mrs. T. O. Stephenson, Excel; R. Padberg, Sibbald.

PROUDFOOT'S LIST OF MEETINGS

Provision was made by the Convention for a complete campaign covering the entire constituency, and the announcement of dates was made as follows:

Afternoon.	Evening.
Friday, June 11—Benton; Acadia Valley.	
Saturday, June 12—Empress View; Vandyne.	
Monday, June 14—Lola May; Carlton Hall.	
Tuesday, June 15—Creslow; Mapleine.	
Wed., June 16—Clover Leaf; Cabin Lake.	
Thursday, June 17—Gold Spring; Cappon.	
Friday, June 18—Lonely Trail; Golden Valley.	
Saturday, June 19—Tipperary; Clemens.	
Monday, June 21—Cereal.	
Tuesday, June 22—Wavy Plain; Excel.	
Wednesday, June 23—Naco; Chinook.	
Thursday, June 24—Stanmore; Youngstown.	
Friday, June 25—Springburn; Oyen.	
Saturday, June 26—Bonnie Brier; Sibbald.	

Didsbury Nominates A. B. Claypool for Re-election to Legislature

Claypool's Record Wins High Praise—Gives Outline of Work of Alberta Assembly

ACME, June 8.—The Didsbury Constituency held their Annual Convention here Wednesday, with about 100 delegates present. Norman Clark was chairman.

An executive meeting was held at 11 a.m., when committees were chosen. The main convention opened at 1:30 p.m.

when Mr. Clark made a few remarks about the work accomplished by five years of U.F.A. Government, and praised Mr. Claypool's particular progress. The auditor's statement showed \$136.84 cash on hand, after sending \$75 to central office as an election fund.

Nominations for our candidates were

Buckley, Re-nominated for Gleichen, Enters Campaign With Cordial Support in Whole Riding

Other Nominees Pledge Support—Tribute Paid to Sterling Services Rendered in Last Legislative Assembly

Delegates from almost every district in the Gleichen constituency were present at the U. F. A. Convention held in Calgary on June 1st, when John C. Buckley was again nominated as U. F. A. standard bearer, by a clear majority over two other candidates, A. C. Scratch, of Irricana, and John Mackenzie, of Strathmore. The voting was taken by preferential ballot.

Of the total of 64 delegates who were entitled to be present, on the basis of

pledged their most active support in securing his re-election.

Premier Brownlee delivered a stirring address during the day. S. J. Ewing presided over the Convention, after the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Scratch, the president of the Constituency Association.

In a brief address before the nomination, Mr. Buckley stated that he had given of his best services during the time in which he had been member for Gleichen. It rested with the delegates to say whether those services had been satisfactory.

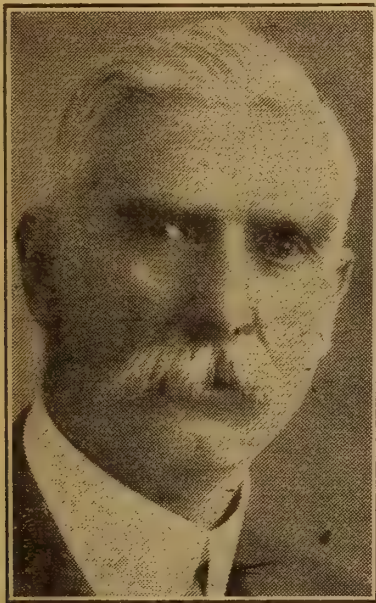
Mr. Scratch said that his nomination was at the earnest solicitation of friends. He had had considerable experience in administrative work.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that he had not been personally ambitious for the nomination, but that a number of his farmer friends had asked him to allow his name to go forward. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Buckley's services in the Legislature.

In addressing the convention before the nomination, Mr. Buckley said:

"I last stood before you for nomination in 1921. I had no legislative record. I was only known by my U. F. A. activities, but I am in a different position today, as I have a five years' record in the Provincial Legislature. I cannot say I have served you 100 per cent. efficiently, having much to learn, but I can say without being charged with egotism, that I have served you 100 per cent. faithfully. I will not claim credit personally for all the good things which have been accomplished, as that would not be fair to the other nominees; they would have done the same if they were in my place.

"Now it is your duty to examine that record and govern your actions accordingly, and should you deem it wise to prefer either of the other nominees, I want to be the first to sign his nomination paper, and I place myself at the disposal of the campaign committee, to be used in any way they see fit, to place him at the head of the poll."



JOHN C. BUCKLEY

the U. F. A. membership strength, 59 delegates were actually in attendance.

Following the announcement of the nomination, the vote was made unanimous on motion of the two other candidates. Tribute was paid to Mr. Buckley's sterling services in the Legislature. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Scratch both

than all that could be expected from any body of capable and conscientious public men to solve the serious problems which they inherited in 1921." The balancing of the budget, in spite of the great load of uncontrollable expenditure with which they were saddled when they took office, was one of their greatest achievements.

FARMER MEMBERS' FIGHT AT OTTAWA

Mr. Lunn also referred to the fight which is being carried on in the House of Commons at Ottawa, to defeat the amendment to the Grain Act to secure to the shippers the right to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain shall



EARL G. COOK

be shipped. The farmer members of Parliament were confronted with a formidable opposition to this equitable proposal in the ranks of the two old parties.

PROVINCE WAS IN TOTTERING CONDITION

Hon. R. G. Reid pointed out that when the farmers took hold of affairs in Alberta in 1921, the Province was in a tottering condition financially. It has been necessary to nurse the Province along until financial strength could be again developed.

Mr. Reid declared that the member for Pincher Creek had always been a valued member of the Legislature, on account of his sterling qualities and his efficient representation of the constituency.

Mr. Cook, when called to the platform, delivered a most able address. He said that it had been his ambition at all times to work in what he believed to be the best interests of the general public; and was content to accept the verdict of the coming election day. Both of his opponents in the constituency were honorable gentlemen and he hoped for a clean election. He received a very hearty reception from the delegates.

ORGANIZE AT AETNA

J. A. Johansen was the organizer of a new Local at Aetna. Ben H. May and Hans C. Jensen were elected officers.

DARWELL REORGANIZED

Reorganization of Darwell Local took place recently, with E. Nichol as secretary.

Toughest Five Years' Job That Any Public Men Ever Tackled, Well Done by U.F.A. Government

Stephen Lunn Pays Tribute to Work of Farmers' Government — Earl Cook Receives High Tribute From Delegates on Unanimous Re-nomination for Pincher Creek

PINCHER CREEK, June 2.—Earl G. Cook, who has represented Pincher Creek in the Alberta Legislative Assembly since 1921, was chosen unanimously today as the candidate of the U.F.A. in the forthcoming election. He was nominated by John Hescott and R. W. Morgan. Stephen Lunn, of the U. F. A. Executive, Hon. R. G. Reid and the candidate were the speakers of the day. The Convention was largely attended. All signs

point to a vigorous campaign and to the victory of the U. F. A. in the constituency. E. I. Duffield occupied the chair.

TOUGHEST FIVE YEARS' JOB

"The task which the U. F. A. Government faced at Edmonton," declared Mr. Lunn, "was the toughest five years' job that any body of men in positions of responsibility in this country have ever taken on. They have done all and more

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

A Page of Information for Wheat Pool Members and Locals.

Every Pool Member Notified of the Amount to His Credit in Elevator and Commercial Reserve Funds

Statements Now Mailed to Each Member Show Total Number of Bushels of Wheat Which He Has Delivered

By R. D. PURDY, Manager Alberta Wheat Pool

Recently there has been mailed to each member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who delivered wheat to the Pool during the first two years of its operation, a statement showing the total number of bushels of wheat which he has delivered to the Pool of 1923-24, and also to the Pool of 1924-25, together with the amount which has been deducted and held to his credit on the books of the Association in the Commercial and Elevator Reserve Funds.

In regard to the Pool 1923-24, it will be noted that no deductions are shown for Elevator Reserve, as the only Reserve Fund for which deductions were made in that year was the Commercial Reserve.

The statement which has been mailed to each grower is simply an advice that certain sums are held to his credit based on the bushels received according to the records of the Pool. In the event of there being any difference between the

grower and the Pool Office as to number of bushels delivered, the grower should write at once to the Head Office, Wheat Pool, Calgary, giving particulars so that any discrepancy can be corrected.

Apparently some members consider these Reserves are repayable on demand, as we have already received a number of requests from members asking for refund of the amount of Reserves as indicated in the statement recently mailed. Such, however, is not the case, as these deductions are made for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Association, either in the financing of marketing the wheat crop of its members, or acquiring elevator facilities in such manner as may be decided on, from time to time, by your Board of Directors. At expiry of the present contract period the basis of distribution to any member who may withdraw from the Pool, will be considered.

Adverse Effect on Prices is Only Possible Effect of Extravagant Estimates of Western Crop

Why Sympathetic Co-operation of Pool Members Is Needed in Securing Accurate Reports—Why Has the Farmers' Buying Power Increased?

In the June 1st issue of the Calgary Herald an article appears by G. C. Porter, dated at Winnipeg May 31st, in which Mr. Porter forecasts a yield of five hundred million bushels in the three Prairie Provinces. The statement is made that the acreage in wheat has been increased over preceding years and that this increase, together with the splendid crop prospects, will tend to bring our 1926 yield to the amount stated above.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON PRICES

Every spring about this time of the year these optimistic reports are circulated, and if there is any effect at all from such publicity it is surely the effect of creating a bearish sentiment in the market, with its resultant adverse effect on wheat prices. The three Provincial Pools are trying to build up machinery for securing accurate information on acreage and crop conditions, which information will be used exclusively for the benefit of Pool members. The necessity for accurate and authentic information along these lines can be best realized by a perusal of the forecast made by Mr. Porter.

NEED CO-OPERATION OF MEMBERS

The Provincial Pool offices cannot build up this machinery without the close and sympathetic co-operation of its members, and especially of the Local associations which are now being used as a point of contact in the country and a source of first-hand information on crop conditions and acreage. About every two weeks during the crop growing and threshing season we are providing our Locals with blank forms on which to report crop conditions. The efficiency of this will, of course, depend on the response given by Wheat Pool Local secretaries in this regard.

A rather significant statement made in the second paragraph of Mr. Porter's article is that "this condition has also been contributed to by the increased buying powers of the northwest prairie farmers. Millers, Pool officers and grain exchange members agree that as an economic factor the men on the soil through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are immeasurably stronger than a year ago."

The question naturally arises: "What factor is responsible for the higher

prices for wheat which has resulted in the increased buying powers of the farmers?" We believe that the same millers, Pool officers and even perhaps grain exchange members will agree that organized selling as exemplified by the Wheat Pool has been the largest single factor in that contribution.

R. O. G.

From the Secretary's Desk

AUSTRALIA FOLLOWS CANADA'S LEAD

A news item just to hand from our Publicity Department at Winnipeg is as follows:

"As a result of the report on the International Wheat Pool Conference at St. Paul, made by J. S. Teasdale, one of the Australian delegates, upon his return to Australia, a co-operative Pool conference representative of all the Australian States was called for May 18th and 19th.

"Results of this conference have, of course, not yet reached Canada but a report is expected in due course."

* * *

Ballots for the election of Delegates to our next Annual Meeting are now coming in in fairly large numbers and are being locked in ballot boxes pending the close of the poll at 5 p.m. on June 22nd, after which they will be counted by the Directors and the results announced. Please urge upon your members the desirability of exercising their franchise in the selection of a Delegate for your Sub-District, and of getting their ballot in before the poll closes.

* * *

In a letter to the secretary of the Pool, F. Willoughby Greenhill, a former Albertan, writes from Oakland, California:

"I went today to the University of California. The professors were very interested about what I told them about our Canadian Wheat Pools, etc., and they asked me for a copy of the St. Paul Conference and also of the Washington Co-operative Convention at Washington. So please forward me two copies of each for which I enclose \$1. The Oakland Library want one. They are sure taking interest in the matter down here."

WHEAT KERNELS vs. CALGARY U. F. A.

A debate between the Calgary U. F. A. Local and the "Wheat Kernels," the staff organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool, will be held in Calgary on June 21st, on a resolution, "That the British General Strike Was Justifiable." The affirmative will be taken by the Wheat Kernels and the negative by the Calgary U. F. A. Local. The date of the debate has been set back from the regular meeting night, June 28th, owing to the fact that the Provincial general election will be held on that date. Judging by the masses of reports, British newspapers and blue books and other material which the members of the rival teams are accumulating for study, the debate promises to be both keen and highly informative to the members of both organizations.

Fine U.F.A. Spirit Shown at Stettler, A. L. Sanders Is Re-nominated

Shoulder to Shoulder Fight Will Be Carried on to Assure Return of U. F. A. Candidate—Premier Brownlee in Powerful Speech Makes Deep Impression

By WILLIAM IRVINE

STETTLER, June 5.—The Stettler U.F.A. Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Provincial Legislature, was held in the town of Stettler, June 4. There were four names put in nomination, that of A. L. Sanders of Foreman, who was the representative in the last Legislature; I. D. Taylor, of Big Valley; Mr. Bower, of Gadsby, and Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler. Mr. Bower and Mrs. Price both withdrew. The Convention balloted on Mr. Sanders and Mr. Taylor, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Sanders, the sitting member.

Both these gentlemen have a very high standing in the community, and each has a strong following.

SPEAKS FOR STRENGTH OF U. F. A.

The fact that names other than that of the sitting member were placed in nomination speaks for the strength of the U.F.A., and by no means indicates a division as some might think. There are several sound reasons why U.F.A. Conventions have not been content to give nominations by acclamation to sitting members. Some of the reasons may be stated as gathered from the expression of delegates.

While the sitting member of any constituency, having given good satisfaction, may be highly respected and his efforts will have been appreciated, it is well to protect his mind from the idea that he has any claim to permanent recognition by a constituency. He must always be made to realize that his position can be held only by merit, and that constituents are the judges of that merit. Another view is that the man who was considered the ablest representative five years ago, may not be considered the ablest and best fitted for public service now, and that the door should always be left open for the entrance of more capable men and women if they can be found. Then there are always some sections of a community which think they have a better man, and would feel that they had been ignored were the fullest opportunity not given to test the following of their particular choice. And also it is thought that a sitting member feels more confident when he wins a convention by ballot against the best nominees that can be found.

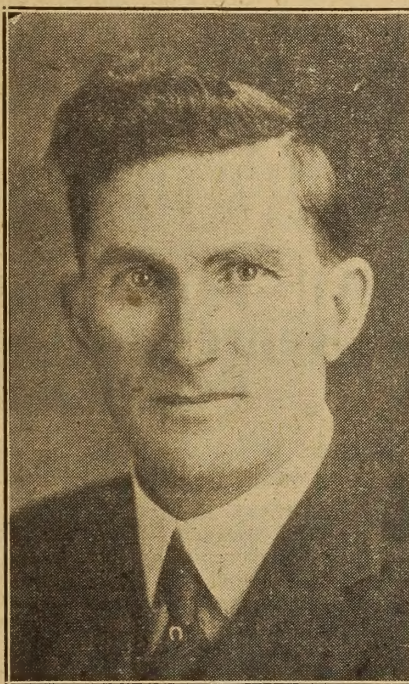
SERVICES NOT LOST SIGHT OF

In spite of all these worthy ideas which result in numerous names being brought before the U.F.A. nominating conventions, delegates seldom fail to reward the sitting member with the honor, providing that all things are equal. In other words the services rendered by a sitting member are not lost sight of, his experience is taken into account, so that a member who has been honest, sincere and diligent in his duties, will nearly always win a convention against a competitor of equal ability. In view of these considerations it was not surprising that Mr. Sanders was the choice of the Stettler U.F.A.

APPEALS FOR SHOULDER TO SHOULDER FIGHT

Mr. Taylor, in moving that Mr. Sanders' nomination be made unanimous, clearly indicated his loyalty and devotion to the U.F.A. cause. His strong appeal for a shoulder to shoulder fight for the election of the U.F.A. candidate was most enthusiastically responded to by the Convention. The fine spirit shown by Mr. Taylor proved to the delegates better than anything else could have done, that he possessed the essential qualities which are expected in a U.F.A. representative, and that if he had got the nomination their principles and interests would have been as safe in his hands as in that of their choice.

The discussion of three resolutions following the nomination, and an address



A. L. SANDERS

by W. Irvine, of Calgary, brought the afternoon session to a close. The coming of Premier Brownlee to address the evening session was an event which overshadowed all else.

COME FROM 25 MILES RADIUS

People crowded into Stettler from neighboring towns, and farmers came from a radius of at least 25 miles to see and hear the Premier. Before the hour of commencement, the large hall was packed to capacity, many people standing in the aisles and out through the door.

PREMIER CARRIED GREAT AUDIENCE

The Premier's speech was not only a masterpiece in diction and logical arrangement, but it was a speech which could have been made only by a big man

who had accomplished big things. He carried the large audience with him from beginning to end. Pride and admiration were expressed on every hand in the achievements of the Farmers' Government, and in a Premier who with fine dignity took his stand on principles, fearlessly handled every essential fact, and refused to stoop to the level of cheap party politics. Intelligent people could not fail to contrast the unfair and hectic misrepresentation of the party press with the actual facts as given by the Premier, nor could the audience fail to distinguish the merit of the leader who stood before them—a quiet, dignified, cautious and thoughtful man who had done things—from the tiny emptiness of other leaders whose promises are surpassed only by the noise with which they are made.

HIGH APPEAL MAKES DEEP IMPRESSION

Mr. Brownlee made a remarkable impression. His evident honesty with the public, his sincerity in all that he said, and the high appeal which he made, carried conviction to all who heard him. The Premier dealt with the economic conditions under which the Government took office, the condition of public business in 1921, and showed that while some people thought that to be spectacular was the chief function of an administration, the actual conducting of the public services in an efficient way was in itself no mean achievement in view of the conditions prevailing.

Then Mr. Brownlee took public service after public service, and showed how the business of the Province had been carried on; he paid due attention to the financial problem and the record of the Government in that regard, and scored against the local Liberal candidate for his misstatement of facts in a letter to the local paper. Problem after problem was reviewed with that fairness, clarity and courage characteristic of the Premier in all his public utterances. The arguments of opponents did not need to be answered when the Premier sat down; they simply did not exist, and what is more, the people realized that they did not exist.

Politics and Pools

By JOHN MACKENZIE

Liberals and Conservatives are viewing with alarm the alleged attempt by U.F.A. speakers to introduce the Pools into politics. There is no basis for that allegation. At the same time the public have a right to know where each candidate stands with regard to the Pools, for there is no doubt that the crucial moment for the Pools will come within the next two years.

For instance, what is the position of party candidates with regard to an export duty on wheat? This was advocated by Conservative speakers in the last Dominion election.

The Canadian Wheat Pool and the grain trade are both at present using all the influence they can at Ottawa with regard to Bill No. 8, An Act to Amend the Canada Grain Act (Warehouse Receipts) introduced by M. N. Campbell, Progressive member for Mackenzie, in the Dominion House last session. The purpose of the bill is to restore to the farmer the right to determine the destination of his grain, which was taken away from him

(Continued on page 28)

Calgary Livestock Exchange in Error on All Points in Its Attack on the Live Stock Pool in the Daily Press

George Bevington Replies to Series of Totally Incorrect Statements Made in Behalf of Exchange as Excuse for the Attack on Co-operative Enterprise—Not One Cent of Profit From United Livestock Growers Goes to U. G. G.—Alberta Pool Equally Responsible With U. L. G. for Policy and Management

In reply to an article which appeared in the "Calgary Albertan" of May 26th, relative to the differences between the Calgary Livestock Exchange and the United Livestock Growers Ltd., signed by Mr. Parslow on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Exchange, the Board of Directors of the Alberta Livestock Pool have submitted the following statement:

Mr. Parslow discloses a faculty for being misinformed, or of stating partial truths that is surprising in a man occupying the position which he holds.

First, in paragraph four, he says: "Here we have the United Livestock Growers, a strictly independent firm, operating for a profit, hiding behind the shield of the Alberta Cattle Pool, merely because they are the appointed selling agents of the Pool." Second, in paragraph six, he says: "They (the United Livestock Growers), are only subsidiary of the United Grain Growers, and the United Grain Growers are a limited company, doing business for a profit which they remit in dividends to their shareholders." Further on he says: Third, "The Pool and the Livestock Growers, are two separate and distinct firms, and there should be no connection between them."

PARSLOW IN ERROR ON ALL POINTS

On all of these points, Mr. Parslow is in error. The Alberta Livestock Pool is one-third owner of the United Livestock Growers, and by an agreement between the Alberta Pool and the United Grain Growers, the remaining two-thirds of the United Livestock Growers' stock is made available to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Livestock Pools, when their organization has been completed. This will eventually make the three Provincial Pools absolute owner of the United Livestock Growers. Until that point is attained the Alberta Pool has 50 per cent. of the Board of Control of the United Livestock Growers, and in consequence, is equally responsible for the policy and management of that organization with the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

NO PROFITS TO U. G. G. SHAREHOLDERS

The profits in Alberta go to the Alberta Pool members, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, provision is made for a similar arrangement. Not one cent of profit from the United Livestock Growers goes to the United Grain Growers' shareholders. The foregoing facts should be well known to members of the Exchange as well as the farmers in the country, the same having been published in the public press.

These facts being recognized, it is then, very evident from the official statements of the Exchange, that they are studiously trying to develop the impression in the public mind, that the

Alberta Pool is simply being used as a means of furthering the interests of the United Livestock Growers and indirectly the interests of the United Grain Grower' shareholders. All of which, if true, would seem to be well calculated to develop a distrust, or lack of confidence in the Alberta Pool. But, fortunately, these statements are far from the facts. The possibility of such a situation arising was foreseen by the Pool Directors, and ample provision was made in the Amalgamation Agreement to safeguard the interests of the Pool members against the same.

We would direct special attention to the fact that the investigation of the United Livestock Growers, brought on by the Calgary Livestock Exchange, was in connection with transactions that took place prior to the date that the Alberta Pool began operations, and therefore, the Pool is neither affected by, nor responsible for them in any way.

DIRECT ATTACK ON CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The action of the Calgary Exchange in cancelling the license of the United

Livestock Growers on the Calgary Exchange, after the Alberta Pool became part of that institution, for alleged infractions of the by-laws of the Exchange, that took place before the Pool had any official connection with the United Livestock Growers, which fact the Calgary Exchange was also aware of, cannot be construed in any other light, than a direct attack upon co-operative marketing, regardless of the fact that they are so vigorously protesting their friendly attitude towards the Pool.

The policy of the Pool is to give its members the fullest information and allow them the closest scrutiny of their books and methods. We would welcome the closest scrutiny of our books by properly authorized Departmental officials at any time, but we do not feel called upon to extend this privilege to our competitors, such refusal being the real grounds upon which the action of the Calgary Exchange was taken.

GEORGE BEVINGTON,

On behalf of Board of Directors,
The ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE
LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

All Parts of Cypress Constituency Represented at Convention Where Perren Baker Is Nominated

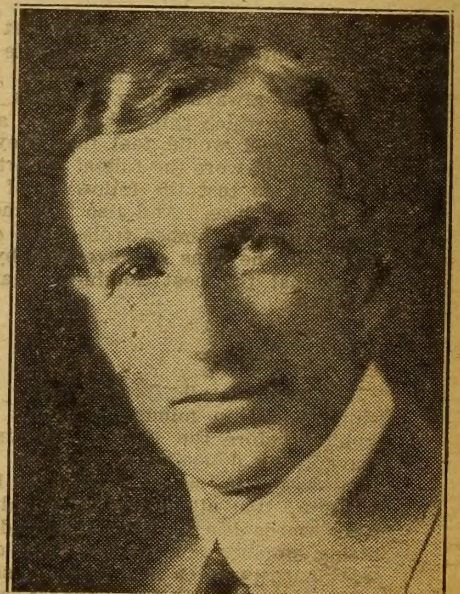
Orange Hall at Medicine Hat Crowded When Minister of Education Discusses Record of the Farmers' Government—H. C. McDaniel Presides

MEDICINE HAT, June 4.—The Orange Hall was crowded today and many visiting members were unable to obtain seating accommodation at the Cypress Convention today, when a remarkable revival of the U. F. A. spirit was evident in all the proceedings. Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, was nominated as the candidate for the constituency. During the course of the day Mr. Baker delivered a forceful address, setting forth clearly and convincingly the record of progress in administration and legislation for which the first Farmers' Government has been responsible.

Mr. Baker cited the eminently fair system of making road grants to the various constituencies which has been introduced by the present Government; the progress made in the solution of the problem of the Lethbridge Northern; the handling of the problem of Northern railways; the handling of the liquor legislation; and the progressive policy which has been followed in the realm of education, as instances of the Government's achievements.

PLANS FOR VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

The day's proceedings were presided over by H. S. McDaniel. Mr. Baker's



HON. PERREN BAKER

name was proposed by Ed. O'Connor, of Ranchville, who had been mentioned by the opposition press as an aspirant for

the nomination. Plans for a vigorous campaign were launched. The Convention committees were: Credentials, Mr. Reynar; order of business, Mr. Jackson; resolutions, J. Evenson; ways and means, Messrs. Swanson and Prosby.

The visitors to the Convention included a large number of supporters from districts where there have been no active U.F.A. Locals, largely owing to the severe financial straits through which the farmers have passed during the drought years.

Shield Renominated Unanimously, U.F.A. Candidate, Macleod

Confidence in Farmer Government and in Premier Brownlee Expressed by Large Gathering in Macleod Town Hall

MACLEOD, June 2.—W. H. Shield, who has represented the constituency of Macleod with marked ability and efficiency during the past five years, was again nominated as U.F.A. candidate for the constituency at the Convention held in the town hall here today. There was no other nominee, and the announcement of the acclamation was received with much applause by the large gathering of delegates and visitors from town and country who filled the hall.

T. H. Tomlinson was chairman of the Convention and J. A. G. White, secretary. A resolution expressing the utmost confidence in the Farmer Government and in Premier Brownlee was brought in by the resolution committee and passed with much enthusiasm.

After Mr. Shield had delivered his address, the Hon. R. G. Reid took the floor and in his usual efficient manner discussed the financial condition of the Province. At the conclusion of Mr. Reid's address the chairman called on Mr. P. M. Christophers, Labor member for Rocky Mountain constituency, to address the Convention, which he did in his usual happy manner.

A banquet was held in the Silver Grill at the close of the Convention, and was largely attended.

Officers Elected

The officers elected were as follows: President, George Robertson; Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. White; Executive, one member from each school district: Russell Parker, Orton; J. Horner, Rathwell; A. Bodgener, McBride Lake; J. Smith, Mud Lake; Gavin Thompson, Glenwillow; T. S. Maclean, Howe; H. Rands, Parkerville; P. Koole, Pearce; J. McClughan, Finley; Emil H. Hann, Rose Butte; B. Koole, Monarch; Alec Johnson, Kipp; W. MacNair, Long Bottom; W. Purdy, Allanfields; H. Long, Hazelmere; W. Perrin, Waterton; T. Bailey, Ardenville; H. Moorey, Ewelme; and E. Whipple, Standoff.

—J. A. G. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW U. F. W. A. LOCAL—NAMAQ

A new U. F. W. A. Local was organized at Namaq in the early spring, following a visit and inspiring addresses from Mrs. R. B. Gunn and Mrs. A. H. Warr. The officers are Mrs. M. E. Lowe and Mrs. W. N. Harrold. The latter reports an interesting meeting in May, when a talk on "Home Beautifying" by Mrs. S. Samis was the feature.

**WHEN THE CROP IS READY TO CUT
FARMERS KNOW
THEY SHOULD USE THE
BEST BINDER TWINE PROCURABLE
THEN USE**

Holland EXTRA PRIME Binder Twine

The Twine that Excels in Length, Strength and Evenness
(In 5-lb. or 8-lb. balls) but Costs No More than other Twines.



Queen City, 550 ft.
Prairie Pride, 600 ft.
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See our nearest Dealer, who will show you Samples.

Our Best Advertisement Is Our Goods

Harold & Thompson

Selling Agents
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

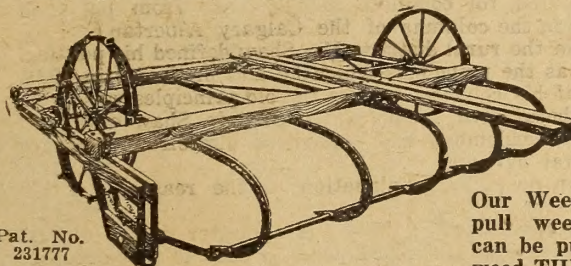
Every bale lashed with a good serviceable rope. (See detail cut.)



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Our Weeder will not clog, will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed THIRTY ACRES per day.

BUILT OF STEEL AND DOUGLAS FIR — STRONG AND DURABLE

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

"The implement the Prairie Farmers have been waiting years for."

Keeps your summerfallow clean of weeds, conserves the moisture and greatly increases your yield of grain.

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENTS OR WRITE DIRECT

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder, Limited

300 ALBERTA CORNER, CALGARY, ALTA.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Notice is hereby given that unless all arrears of taxes imposed in respect of any parcel of land situated in all Improvement Districts, in the Province of Alberta, are paid on or before the First day of July next, such land will be dealt with under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act, being Chapter 122, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, with a view to obtaining Certificate of Title in the name of the Crown in the right of the Province of Alberta in respect of such parcel.

W. D. SPENCE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Edmonton, June 4th, 1926.

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INSURE WITH OUR LOCAL AGENT.

"Graft, Corruption and Electoral Abuses Follow in the Wake of the Party System"---J. T. Shaw

Party Form of Government Rapidly Riding to Its Fall, Declares Captain J. T. Shaw, in Forceful Speech in Denunciation of Outworn System

A most powerful indictment of the evils of the political party system was pronounced by J. T. Shaw in an address delivered in Calgary during the Federal general election of 1921, when he was elected as Independent member of the House of Commons for West Calgary.

The indictment was in the following terms:

"I think it is apparent to everyone who has considered the matter at all that the present party system of government is rapidly riding to its fall. The party system of government originated some two or three hundred years ago to suit the particular difficulties of that time. It was instituted at a time when the requirements of men, the relationships of men to each other and to the state, were comparatively simple, at a time when the economic fabric of our institutions was still in the swaddling clothes of its infancy. It is true that the party government in these circumstances did perform a valuable function in securing and maintaining for the people their rights and liberties. But during that period of time it is likewise true that our relationships have become more complex, that our industrial fabric has been specialized and is dove-tailed into our industrial life in a way that is difficult to understand, and it is also true that our relationships both with one another and the state have become more and more complex.

"The result is that up to the time of the war substantially, we had in Canada two parties, each arrogating to themselves the right to govern. There was a constant struggle between these two parties, between the ins and the outs. The result has been that both parties have found it necessary to organize and create a machine for the purpose of maintaining and enforcing their particular desires. It is also true, to the shame of our country, that this party machine has required campaign contributions usually secured we know not from where, but I presume from vested interests who were expecting some favor of some kind. The result has been that the standard of our political life has been lowered, and graft, corruption and electoral abuses of various kinds have followed in its wake."

Captain Shaw appealed to the electorate again as an Independent in October of last year. He stood, he declared, for complete independence from partyism "as in 1921"—is it not recorded in the columns of the Calgary Albertan?

At meeting after meeting in the rural districts Mr. Shaw defined his political principles as exactly the same as the principles which he had professed in 1921.

No public pronouncement of his conversion from the old principles was made until the eve of the recent Liberal convention, when Captain Shaw embraced the party system which he had condemned and announced himself a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party.

Mr. Shaw has to date given no public explanation of the reasons for his complete change of front.

In all frankness and sincerity, we declare that it is a matter of the utmost importance that a man who aspires, as Mr. Shaw does, to become the directing head of the affairs of this Province, should devote at least a small portion of his time in every public address during the present election campaign, to a clear explanation of the reasons for his becoming a champion of the party system overnight. An explanation is due to the public, and the public should insist upon it.

Why did Captain Shaw, who in October last stood for the principles outlined in the address which we have quoted, pass without a word of explanation or warning, without even a formal repudiation, to the advocacy of a return to the party system.—Editor.

THE GENEROSITY OF SANTA CLAUS

(Continued from page 2)

ance, become a paradise. This Farmer Government (omission or commission) are responsible for the exodus of people from Canada to the U.S.A., though of course the Federal Liberals have also helped to depopulate Canada. Apparently none departed when Mr. Meighen was in office. Lawyer McGillivray and his followers intend, he told us, to arrange to have agents here and there and to otherwise start an immigration policy that will fill up Alberta's vacant lands, and when this is done, Alberta will be a land of peace and plenty, whether for the manufacturers of the East or the farmers of Alberta, he did not say.

I am inclined to believe that had any person in the audience suggested anything else Alberta should have, Santa Claus McGillivray would have promised to bring it, but we were not greedy and

all were apparently satisfied with the abundance of promises received. We sang God Save the King, and I, for one, sang it whole heartedly, for I felt that it was well in this atmosphere to show some respect for the Deity, for His Majesty the King was about all Lawyer McGillivray had left to be saved by anyone except himself, and the Conservative party, and there is a possibility that he might even, modestly of course, accept some responsibility there.

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES

Nothing Can Bring Support to Dominion Government's Position, Says This Outside Observer

The Provincial Government has taken the ultimate step at present within its power by passing the Natural Resources

bill. The Dominion Government now knows that Alberta wants the natural resources, but without educational conditions attached. The Province is absolutely right in taking this stand. The control of education is specified by the British North America Act as being within the sphere of the Provinces.

The only fair comment during the heat of an election must come from an outside source. The Manitoba Free Press whole-heartedly approves the action of Alberta. Manitoba is vitally interested, for the action by Alberta creates a precedent for Manitoba. The Free Press says editorially:

"Unless the Alberta Government, in keeping with its rights, should demand action by the Dominion Government on the Natural Resources question at this session of the Dominion Parliament—which it is not likely to do—it might be advisable to let the matter stand over for a year, which, it is believed, is the course that the Dominion Government plans to take. "The policy which has precipitated this trouble," says the Free Press, "was of this character. The policy which has precipitated this trouble was plainly political in its origin; but those responsible for it must be now questioning very seriously the wisdom of their course. To jam it through, assuming that this could be done, would touch off a train of events, the end of which no one could foretell; while to expect a candid recognition of the blunder and frank retreat from an impossible position is to ask too much from political human nature

"Given time for reflection, the Dominion Government may come to realize that with respect to this question it is in a cleft stick. No matter what the developments may be they cannot bring support to its position.

"The Province has refused to accept the stipulation which controls the distribution of this money after it comes into its hands; and there is a resulting deadlock which, if not broken, will inevitably produce a political crisis; and this will be the prelude to years of bitter controversy turning on issues of religion and race. No well-meaning Canadian can view the prospect without deep concern. The Dominion Government, if it adheres to its view that this provision must be retained, will have to establish in the face of public opinion the fact, as it sees it, that there will be a resulting public benefit sufficiently great to justify provoking a controversy of the character indicated. It is difficult to see how it will set about doing this. Will it say that the provision in no way detracts from the self-governing powers of Alberta? If so, it is worthless; why take the chance of bringing on a race and creed controversy for the attainment of something which is of no use to anybody after it is obtained? Will the Dominion Government say that the purpose of the provision is to put a limitation upon Alberta's constitutional right to control education? To avow this as its policy would be to throw a lighted torch into a gunpowder magazine.

"Whatever road the Dominion Government takes, whatever plea it advances, the case against putting this provision into the act remains unaffected." J. M.